INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 125. BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 24 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Ipsurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
26 May	Naldera x ..		16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th May†	Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928		
25th May	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
30th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th June	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	19th May	30th May
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	21ts „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June
Kitano Maru	28th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Katori Maru	30th May
Atsuta Maru	13th June.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Tenyo Maru	13th June
Korea Maru	26th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sydney Maru ..	16th May	27th May
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	31st „
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	20th June.
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	3rd July

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

y the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

book of absorbing interest to politicians nd lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp- Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Aucit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery... .. ..

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province nd are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for A vertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to

The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for a Girl's School in Bombay—4 LADY TEACHERS for higher English Classes and 2 Lady Teachers for the Primary School Classes Apply stating qualifications and salaries expected before 20th May to Box No. 2143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

A R917

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWN on Ground Floor and Rooms on 1st and 2nd floor, fully ventilated at "Cama House," Mint Road. Apply to Mr. D. F. CAMA, Ismail Building, 381 Hornby Road.

C R914

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS in China Baug, Rent Rs. 35/- and Rs. 38/- Apply personally to Mr. PARMANAND GOPALDAS, China Baug Girgaum Back Road, between 9 and 10 a.m.

C R912

EDUCATIONAL.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.—New Session of the College begins on the 1st of June 1928, but boys from distant places may join on the 17th of September, when the College re-opens after the long vacations. No admission will be made without proper Transfer Certificates. Application forms for admission and prospectus may be had from the Principal's office. One anna postage stamp must be sent for this purpose. All application forms for admission must reach the Principal before the 10th of September. The College closes for the long vacations and Moharrums from the 20th of June to 16th of September, 1928. A. M. KUREISHY, M.A., Principal, Intermediate College, M. U. Aligarh.

M 30448

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.

Far superior to anything you can buy in the Bazaar. Strongly made and last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme.

From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.

Strongly woven fabrics, that will stand any amount of hard wear and constant washing. Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs. 4|2 each. Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.

Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN

Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2|- Serviettes to match, Size 22 ins. x 22 ins. Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.

Extraordinary value Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36 inches, from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTING.

In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard. You will be surprised at the wonderful wear there is in this fabric. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.

For service and comfort. White Twill, Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
WNPORE.

K1

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the Dean's Office not later than MONDAY, the 11th June, 1928, from medical graduates for the post of Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, and Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

The post will be on part time basis, carrying an honorarium of Rs. 300 per mensem. The tenure of the appointment will be for 5 years' renewable indefinitely for similar periods and subject to 6 months' notice on either side. The applicants should furnish the following information:—

(a) Qualifications with dates of the same.
(b) Caste and sub-caste and nationality.
(c) Date of birth.
(d) Whether name registered under Medical Act VI of 1912.
(e) Details of previous experience supported with copies of testimonials.

S. L. BHATIA,
Captain, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

30449

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

AS usual the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing the Names and Numbers of the successful candidates will be issued on the 31st instant.

Agents are requested to Book their indent immediately.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 750—50—1000. The appointment is a wholetime one and is non-pensionable. The duties of the Superintendent will be both administrative and professional. Consulting practice outside the Hospital and Hospital hours will be allowed in Bombay City only. Candidates must possess high qualifications, such as M.D., and should preferably have had some experience in the administration of a large Hospital. The appointment will be for 5 years, renewable, with a probationary period of one year. Candidates should apply to the undersigned before 30th June, 1928, with the following particulars:

(1) Full name.
(2) Date of birth.
(3) Caste or sub-caste.
(4) Date of first qualification.
(5) Degrees, etc.
(6) Posts previously held (with testimonials, if any).

(Sd.) JELAL M. SHAH,
Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgn. Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

30459

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2808 of 1926.

GOOLMAHOMED SALEMAHOMED ..... Plaintiff
vs
Bai MARIAMBAI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1927, the following two immoveable properties will be sold in different lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land of perpetual Fazandary Tenure with the messuage, tenement or building house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Tandal Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and described in earlier title deeds containing by admeasurement 190 2|3 square yards but by recent measurement found to contain 208 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3123, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2777-2778, Street Nos. 31 to 35 and 35A and Cadastral Survey No. 1574 of the Mandvi Division, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South partly by a Gully and partly by the property of Suleman Rahimtoolla and on or towards the West by Tandel Street aforesaid.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with a bungalow and other huts and structures thereon and situate at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, stated as in the decree herein to contain two thousand and sixty-one square yards but containing by actual measurement two thousand fifty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 8 and Collector's Old No. 483 and New No. 4310 and Old Survey No. 27 and Cadastral Survey No. 1131 of the Mahim Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5426 and 5427 (1) and Street Nos. 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93, and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property late of Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the East partly by the property of Moreshwar Govind Lohar and partly by the property of Anupchand Dhanji, on or towards the South by Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the West by the Mahim Bazar Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30384

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5394 of 1922.

RAHIMBUX KHODABUX, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Contractor, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) ALIMAHOMED CUMRUDDIN JARIWALLA, and (2.) TYABALLY CUMRUDDIN JARIWALLA, both of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, Landed Proprietors residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

And

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, attorneys of this Hon'ble Court, carrying on business at 121, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Applicants.

And

(1) GULABBAI, widow of Rahimbux Khodabux, (2). YUSUF RAHIMBUX, (3) JIVAN RAHIMBUX, (4) HALIMABAI, all the three minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem Mahomed Khodabux of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Trimbak Parashram Street, outside the Fort, being the heirs of and legal representatives of Rahimbux Khodabux deceased the Plaintiff abovenamed residing at Trimbak Parashram Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Respondents.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 7th day of October, 1927, it was inter alia ordered that the Respondents as the heirs and legal representatives of the Plaintiff abovenamed do pay to the applicants the sum of Rs. 4,745-6-4 being the balance of Bill of costs herein.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 20th day of January, 1928, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed respondents in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kumbharwada outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 369 2|9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7510, New Survey Nos. 5640-5641, and Cadastral Survey Nos. 4064-4065 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7623-7622, Street Nos. 213-15-17-19 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Road, on or towards the North by Bhandari Dharamshalla and on or towards the South by the house of Jariwalla.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said respondents in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

A claim for the sum of Rs. 66,097-10-6 due and payable to Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally, Abdulla Jusab Calcuttawalla, Gulamally Chandubhai, Gulamally Gulamhussein Merchant, executors of the Will of Ramjanally Gulamhussein the deceased mortgagee of the property under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd July, 1923, and further charge, dated 10th May, 1926, and both made between Rahimbux Khodabux the plaintiff abovenamed of the one part and the said Ramjanally Gulamhussein of the other part with further interest thereon from 13th March, 1928, till payment.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said respondents to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said respondents have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned applicants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1928.
N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Applicants.

30460

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1401 of 1926.

RUSTOMJI FRAMJI KHARAS and others ..... Plaintiffs
versus
YUSUF HAJI AHMED .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of October, 1927, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one lot by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land, containing by admeasurement formerly 2,696.56 square yards but now 2,387.46 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A|17010 and New Survey No. 2A|54, Cadastral Survey No. 1399, Mahim Division, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5151 (1), Street No. 479, all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cadell Road, near Mahim Causeway at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Cadell Road, on or towards the West by the property in charge of the Police Inspector, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Dadabhoy J. Mistry but now of the said Defendant secondly described in the Schedule hereto, and on or towards the South by the Mahim Customs Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiffs. The present ground rent is Rs. 12-7-0 per annum.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land or ground of the leasehold tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement formerly 3,121.21 square yards but now 2,948.95 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 17010 and 17075 and New Survey Nos. 2|54 and 54A, Cadastral Survey No. 1398, Mahim Division, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Lady Jamsetji Road now called Cadell Road and partly by a passage beyond which is the Customs Chowky and partly by ground of the Bombay Port Trust bearing New Survey No. 58, on or towards the West by Government land in the occupation of the Police, on or towards the North partly by the passage aforesaid and partly by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust bearing New Survey No. 58 and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. 55, on which is a bungalow occupied by the Police Inspector, and on or towards the South partly by the premises bearing New Survey No. 2A|54 formerly of Pestonji Edulji Dharwar but now of the said Defendant first described in the Schedule hereinabove written and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5150 and Street No. 478 and formerly and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiffs. The present ground rent is Rs. 289-2-3 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30372

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 413 of 1926.

WAMAN RAJARAM and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KHETSEY LALJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 17th day of January, 1927 and Judge's Order dated 31st January, 1928, herein the right, title and interest of the defendant in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Walkeshwar Banganga Road on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7261 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 40 of the Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3021 (1), Street No. 35 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the property of Jayaram Dadra, on the West by the property of Pandurang Shridhar, on the North by the Private road and vacant ground belonging to the temple of Walkeshwar, on the South by the property of Laxman Dhondu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1928.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30457

NOTICE

RE: MORTGAGE OF PROPERTY AT CADELL ROAD MAHIM.
JAGANNATH DHARMAJI PATIL
TO
SHAPOORJI FRAMJI PAVRI.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from our client, SHAPOORJI FRAMJI PAVRI, Notice is hereby given that the Conveyance (1) dated, 26th May, 1903, registered under No. 1448A at pages 395-398 of Volume 545 of Book No. 1 (consideration Rs. 300) from Manik Moroba to Harischandra Janardhan, and (2) the Conveyance, dated 14th March, 1901, (consideration Rs. 100) from Luxmibai widow of Harischandra Janardhan to Chandrabhagabai, widow of Manik Moroba relating to the undermentioned property have been DESTROYED, LOST or MISPLACED, and cannot be traced.

Any person or persons having the said documents in his or their possession or claiming any interest in the said documents or property should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the above Mortgage will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the perpetual Fazandari tenure at Cadell Road at Mahim (Bhandarwada) in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 87 (now 132) square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and forming part of Pension and Tax land belonging to the Church registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 435 and New Survey No. 1556 and Cadastral Survey No. 371 of Mahim Division and particularly numbered as 369 in Cadastral Survey Sheet No. 606 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 4572, Street No. 931 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Cadell Road, on or towards the North, South and West by the property of the said Fazandar bearing and forming part of City Survey No. 371 and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Borrower Jagannath Dharmaji Patil.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1928.
RELE AND CO.,
Attorneys for Shapoorji Framji Pavri.

30458

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PADAVS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2076 of 1927 (Dr. Popat vs. Bai Nabat and others) and pursuant to the Court Order dated 8th December, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Padav Bazar near Karnak Bunder Bridge.

Padav "Daria Daulat," bearing No. 3393, padav "Khusru" bearing No. 4889, padav "Bhaman" bearing No. 5088, padav "Dhan Prasad" bearing No. 4429, padav "Khudabux" bearing No. 4279, padav "Daria Daulat" bearing No. 5602, padav "Bismillah" bearing No. 4880, padav "Suryaban" bearing No. 3625, padav "Allimadat" bearing No. 5508, padav "Futtay Sultan" bearing No. 4863, padav "Ratan" bearing No. 4891, padav "Motiram" bearing No. 2464, and padav "Bhavani" bearing No. 5618.

For further full particulars of the above please apply to Messrs. Natverlal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 27th May, 1928, at 10-30 in the morning at 12, Sarjant House, Barrow Road (Opposite B. E. S. and T. Co. Office,) Colaba Causeway.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the residence of Mrs. E. A. Hussey as above her furniture and household articles made by Messrs. Windgate & Co., and others comprising:—

Upholstered Chesterfield Sofa and chairs, artistically designed book case, English occasional table, carved Burmese and bridge tables, writing table with chair, writing cabinet and silver writing set, music cabinet, one artistically carved Kashmere screen, dining table, and chairs, elegant cabinet, side board, dinner waggon, iron bedsteads Gent's and Lady's Almyrahs, dressing tables, small tables, wash hand tables, Indian carpets, electric fans, rich glassware and porcelain, superior plated and silver ware, artistic table and wall ornaments, water colours, engravings and prints, a lot of books including Times History of the War, History of the Nations, Customs of the World and 2 Volumes Hundred Popular Pictures.

Will be on view two days previous to sale. Catalogues from the undersigned. Terms:—25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale and balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

OVER 5 LACS ALREADY IN USE
THIS IS ENOUGH TO SPEAK FOR
Dr. S. M. Mallick's (PATENT NO. 81)
PATENT
Se-Mic-Cooker
THE ORIGINAL & THE BEST
Write for illustrated catalogue
SE-MIC-COOKER CO
29, COLLEGE ST., CALCUTTA.
TELEGRAMS: "SEMICOOKER" POST BOX 2503 CALCUTTA

Branch:—12, Amin-uddaula Park LUCKNOW.
Agents.—MANECKJI & Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wonderful Talisman.

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,
ANDUL BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

AMERICA'S GOLD MEDAL FILM

NEXT SATURDAY:
BETTY BALFOUR
In The Most Humorous Comedy
CINDERS

EDWARD THEATRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"The House Without a Key"
Just the film for those who seek mystery adventure and romance.
PATHE'S LATEST AND NEWEST SERIAL.
which has never been shown before in Bombay.
Featuring
ALLENE RAY
and
WALTER MILLER

EMPIRE THEATRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ZANE GREY'S
"THE CALL OF THE CANYON"
WITH
Richard Dix
Lois Wilson
Marjori Daw
Better Answer.
"The Call of the Canyon"
And come along to the Western Thrill land, where a son of toil teaches a daughter of jazz the A. B. C. of living and loving.
Clean wholesome drama with deft comedy touches and capital contrasts between City and Country life!

Presented By Madan Theatres Ltd.
At
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Eleanor Boardman
As a FLAPPER and a SCRAPER
A Society debutante, hunting Thrills, trying out speeding, slumming and then!—The modern caveman.
In The
WAY OF A GIRL
WITH
WILLIAM RUSSELL

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SHIRLEY MASON
THE CHARMING WISP OF PERSONALITY
In
A Romance of Love, Crooks and a daring sacrifice.
LOVE BOUND
A story in which the sins of the father are visited on the first generation.

THE GREAT NERBUDDA BRIDGE
Portion of the construction of the big Nerbudda Bridge on the G. I. P. which is expected to be opened on the 1st June will be shown at.
The Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The film was taken by the kind assistance of Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Engineers and contractors interested in this kind of work are specially invited to see the film.

DON'T MISS THIS
A RARE OPPORTUNITY
DON'T MISS THIS
TO OBSERVE
World's Wonder in Memory Training
OF
Mr. TIMOTHY D. AVADHANI
who will demonstrate his power of memorising to a huge crowd on
SATURDAY, 26th May at 6 p.m.
IN THE
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort,
under the Presidentship of
Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU.
It will help you in your life to see how
to Remember Sentences, to Remember Poems, to Remember Paragraphs
in any language of the world
even though, all these may be placed before you at one and the same time,
IT IS THE
Power of Concentration—Power of Memory—Power of Intellect
trained in a perfect scientific manner that LEADS Mr. TIMOTHY to success.
Admission by Tickets—Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Can be had at
DON'T MISS THIS
1. Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.
2. B. P. C. C., Congress House.
3. Messrs. T. A. Wagh & Co., Near Portuguese Church, Girgaum.
4. Mr. H. D. Raja, C/o Modern Publishing House, Girgaum Road.
DON'T MISS THIS

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 23.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 May/June.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 July/Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-9/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 June.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 273-1|2.
Banks buying T T 272.
Bank's buying D D 271.
Banks buying 3 mos 267.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 127 1/4
Banks buying 60 days 123-3/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 143 1/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 192.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 154 3/4.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York—London 4.88-1/4 22nd inst.
Shanghai—London 2/10-1/2 23rd inst.
London—Japan 1/10 27/32 21st inst.
London—Paris 124.60 21st inst.
London—Belgium 34.94 21st inst.
London—Switzerland 25.32 21st inst.
London—Italy 92.60 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-1/4-22nd inst., £4-4-11 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 28-1/2 22nd inst., 28-3/4 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 28-3/8 22nd inst., 27-5/8 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 62-3/8 22nd inst. 62-1/8 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 1/32 per cent 22nd inst., 4 5/32 per cent 21st. inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4 5/32 per cent 22nd inst., 4 5/32 per cent. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
12 months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Week ending 19th May 1928.
(In thousands.)

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	131	13,592	18,280
Receipts at U.S. Ports	87	8,117	12,591
Erports from America			
To Great Britain	41	1,332	2,459
To Continent	125	4,401	5,895
To Japan, Canada, etc.	—	1,082	1,888
Total	166	6,815	10,226
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	233	13,238	15,392
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	66	3,193	2,563
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		1,323	1,728
Stocks at American Interior Towns		620	709
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,884	2,758
Total		3,827	5,195
Last week		3,929	5,368
Difference on week		— 102	— 173
Stack of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		875	1,551
U. S. A. Mills consumption for April		525	619
U. S. A. Mills consumption for the season		6,305	6,338
U. S. A. Mills Stocks		1,508	1,895
		This week.	Last week.
Exports of American cotton to India		Nil.	Nil.
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August)		68,400	68,400

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers May/ 552/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers April 52/3
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers May/June 54/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Avonmouth, paid May/June 53/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c. & f. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt 14/
Oct/Dec. per cwt 14/1-1/2
c. & f. Bombay.—
c. & f. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt 14/0-1/2
July/Sept. per cwt 14/1-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 22.

Silver.—Market is uncertain.
Spot 28-1/2
Forward 28-3/8

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

SHARP ADVANCE.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report dated 23rd instant:—

Our Silver market has witnessed this week a further sharp advance of about Rs. 1-6 over the closing quotations of the last week due principally to the Chinese buying on account of their political situation. In the commencement of the week prices declined owing to the prominent bull operator's liquidation but later sharply advanced on heavy short-covering and option dealers buying together with large purchases made by the Japanese and the American Banks. The premium of ready Silver over the second settlement has lessened owing to decreased upcountry demand at higher rate. The cause of the advance has been abnormally rising Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 64-14 yesterday and the lowest Rs. 62-5 on the 17th instant the range for the week being Rs. 2-9. T. T. Shanghai on London is 1 7/16 higher than the last week, the highest price was 2-10 1/16 yesterday and the lowest 2-8 5/8 on the 17th instant.

The London market harrisen by over a pence the main feature of note being the Chinese situation. The market was firm with China and America being constant buyers while India a small seller on advances. The New York price is 62 1/4 cents i.e. 2 5/8 cents higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 62 1/4 cents on the 21st instant and the lowest 59 3/4 cents on the 16th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-7-9 for ready, Rs. 21-6-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11.

China and the Shanghai Exchanges have again this week been the factors dominating the Silver prices and are responsible for the recent sharp rise. The market has been moving abnormally and great caution is necessary at present as it is probable that while the unsettled situation in China lasts the prices are prove to wide fluctuations.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-1/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-5/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 22.

T T Berlin on London	20.39-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10
T T Brussels on London	35.00
T T Madrid on London	29.20
T T Milan on London	92.71
T T Berne on London	25.33
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.75

LONDON METALS.

London, May 22.

Copper, English Best Selected	£66-5/8
Copper, Brazers	£75-3/4
Yellow Metal	£65-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£280

LINSEED.

London, May 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £18/6/3
Shipment sellers June/ July £18/6/3
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £18/6/3

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 22.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers June/Aug. 30/7-1/2
Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 31/6

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 22.

Demand Bills 487.81

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 0/8-7/8 sellers.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for 3 months' Bill at Rs. 98-10-0 and above aggregating Rs. 34,25,000 were received and accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 98-10-1. From the 16th to 21st May 1928 Intermediate three months' Bills for Rs. 16,00,000 were sold. Intermediate 3 months' Bills will be issued from the 23rd to 26th May, 1928 at Rs. 98-10-9. Tenders for 1-1|2 crores of three months' Bills will be received on Monday, the 28th May 1928. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 1st June, 1928. Other conditions as usual.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 23.
Massilia, Kelly, Jamnagar.
Haggersgate, Jones, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May 23.
Massilia, Kelly, Liverpool.
May 24.
Somerton, Vasey, Dunkirk.
British Soldier, Garland, Abadan.

LOADING.

May 23.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Hatimura for London.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kate for Hamburg.

S S Massilia:—The G T Co's steamer Massilia arrived in harbour yesterday from Jamnagar and hence she sailed for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers at the same day.

S S Haggersgate:—The J F Co's steamer Haggersgate arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Somerton:—The H M Mehta Co's steamer Somerton will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S S British Soldier:—The S B O Co's steamer British Soldier will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with ballast.

THE WEATHER.

GENERAL RAIN FALL IN MALABAR

Nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar, Mysore in connection with feeble advance of Monsoon in Southeast Arabian Sea.

Local rain has continued in Burma, Assam, Bengal. Weather slightly disturbed in extreme North.

Chief amounts:—Port Blair, Rangoon, Toungoo quarter inch; Kyaukpyu half; Akyab two; Lashio quarter; Sibsagar, Gauhati one; Dhubri half; Cox's Bazar half; Chittagong three Jessore, Bogra, Bangalore quarter; Mysore Mercara, Calicut one; Trivandrum, Cuddapah quarter

Forecast:—Increase in Assam North Bengal and some extension along and near West Coast.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorlogical Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23rd May, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.783 inches (.005 below normal)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.707 inches (.008 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .003 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.2 degrees (1.0 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (1.2 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 67 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.01 inches.

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NERVOUS AND IRREGULAR MARKET —FAVOURABLE MANCHESTER REPORTS—WEATHER FAVOURABLE— FUTURES 1 TO 4 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, May 22.

The New York future market opened steady at a rise of 3 points and improved further on scattered buying. When prices recorded a rise of 8 points, reports of favourable weather induced long liquidation causing a decline of 19 points. Better advices from Manchester resulted in a rally and the market closed somewhat steady at a rise of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 21.60c.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 6 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices remained unaltered.

Decidedly better weather has set over the cotton belt and buyers are holding aloof. Recently there had been some liquidation of speculative purchases and the technical position is not much changed. At present level of prices we do not expect any broad trading unless crop conditions change materially.

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 22.

October: Highest 20.93 (11 a.m.) lowest 20.73 (12.54 p.m.).

July: Highest 20.90 plus .08, Lowest 20.71 —.11.

LESS DISPOSITION TO BUY.

New York, May 22.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—

Small market, but price maintained on stronger Liverpool cbales. There seems to be little disposition to buy chiefly due to expectations of more favourable weather.

ACREAGE ESTIMATE.

Messrs. E. A. Pierce & Co. estimate acreage at 43,873,000 acres or an increase of 4.2 per cent. over last season.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 22.

July	20.83+.01
October	20.86+.02
December	20.75+.03
January	20.68+.03
March	20.66+.04
Middling Spot	21.60+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 22.

May	20.70+.06
July	20.62+.02

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	21.11
July	20.90
October	20.91
New York. Noon Call.	
May	21.01
July	20.79
October	20.82
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
May	20.66
July	20.66
October	20.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

DRY WEATHER.

From Our Correspondent.)

Liverpool, May 22.

America cables Wheat dry weather complaints North-west and Canada.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 22-5-28	8058000	12629000
,, Yesterday do	15000	15000
Exports to date do.	6620000	10224000
Stock at Ports 18-5-28	1323000	1728000
,, Interior Towns do	620000	709000
,, Liverpool 18-5-28	875000	1379000
Visible Supply 18-5-28	3827000	5179000
Quantity in Sight do	13592000	18275000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers May/June £9/8/9
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers May/June £8/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £19/12/6

LIVERPOOL,

MANCHESTER MILLS TO WORK— TRADE BUYING—FUTURES 1 TO 7 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, May 22.

The Liverpool futures market was due to open 10 points lower but reports of cold drizzling rains imparted steadiness and prices opened 7 to 8 points lower. There was only small business and prices fluctuated within a narrow limit. The ballot result for reduction of wages by 12 1|2 per cent. failed to secure majority and trade buying followed particularly for near months. The market closed steady at a decline of 1 point for near months and 7 points for distant deliveries. Spot sales figured 5,000 Bales and prices declined 3 points to 11.57d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures closed quiet at a decline of 4 points and Egyptians declined 4 to 5 points.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

Liverpool, May 22.

The Liverpool Market will remain closed as follows:—

From 4 p.m., Friday, 25th instant, till 11 a.m., Tuesday, 29th instant and again from 4 p.m., Thursday, 31st instant till 11 a.m. Monday, 4th June.

LOW TEMPERATURES.

Liverpool, May 22.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Cold drizzling rains Mississippi Valley and Arkansas.

(2) Insufficient majority to press for wages reduction in Lancashire. No further action at present.

(3) Market quiet and featureless. Low temperatures.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Liverpool, May 22.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

"No lockout Lancashire."

"Lancashire yarn market affected favourably by no lockout. Weather continues unfavourable."

FEELING BEARISH.

Liverpool, May 22.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends —

10-10 a.m.:—"Drizzling cold rain Mississipi Valley and Arkansas. Forecast entire Belt partly cloudy.

1-05 p.m.:—"Think probable increase in acreage 5 per cent. to 8 per cent according to weather conditions, but in consequence of wet may favouring, ballweevil think purchase advisable in all weak markets."

6-05 p.m.:—"Spinners ballot for requisite majority to press for reduction in wages not obtained; no further action at present."

8-20 p.m.:—"Trade bought moderately on recess, local feeling bearish on prospect better weather."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.40—.05
Scinde, Fine	8.65—.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.90—.05
Bengal, Good	8.15—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.40—.05
Bengal, Fine	8.65—.05
Oomra, Good	8.70—.05
Omra, Fully Good	9.00—.05
Oomra, Fine	9.30 .05
Broach, Fully Good	9.80—
Broach, Fine	10.05—
Broach, Superefine	10.30—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22.

May	21.10—
June	21.10—
July	21.16—.04
August	21.15—.04
September	21.15—.04
October	21.51—.05
November	21.45—.04
December	21.45—.05
January	21.38—.03
February	21.38—.03
March	21.38—.03
April	21.38—.03
May	21.38—.03
Sakellaridis, F.C.F. Spot	21.50—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 22.

	Opening	Closing.
May	11.11	11.16—.01
June		11.12—.02
July	11.06	11.11—.03
August		11.07—.04
September		11.03—.05
October	10.97	10.99—.05
November		10.92—.05
December		10.92—.05
January	10.90	10.91—.06
February		10.91—.06
March	10.89	10.91—.06
April		10.90—.06
May		10.90—.07
Middling Spot		11.57—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING AND SCATTERED BUYING.

Bombay, May 23.

Following a small advance of 1 point in New York futures, the local market opened for J/A. Broach at Rs. 395/4. In view of the approaching settlement of May contracts there some covering and prices hardened. Liverpool opened steady and prices were quoted at Rs. 396/12. Later cables showed Liverpool 4 points lower and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	393/12
Broach J/A.	396/8
Broach A/M. 29	401/12
Oomra May	363/8
Oomra July	363/8
Oomra, D/J. 29	369
Bengal May	333
Bengal July	333
Bengal D/J. 29	335

SEWEI MARKET.

Bombay, May 23.

The forward market opened for Broach July/Aug at Rs. 396/4 and ruled quiet with a very small business. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were under and Liverpool was reported 4 points lower.

Broach Apl/May	393/8
Broach July/Aug	395/12
Broach April 29	401/8
Oomra May	362/8
Oomra July	363/8
Oomra Dec/Jan 29	367
Bengal May	332
Bengal July	334
Bengal Dec/Jan 29	336

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 23.

May	233.90—0.40
August	239.30—0.20
November	244.10—0.50

TENDERS.

Bombay, May 23.

	To-day	Total
Bengal	Nil	3,400
Broach	1,200	5,800
Oomra	200	2,100

LITTLE FAITH IN AMERICANS.

Bombay, May 23

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their to-day's report state that they have little faith in American markets and accordingly recommend sales on all advances preferably of Indian Contracts.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, May 23.

Wheat May	7 10 6
Wheat Sept.	8 1 3
Linseed May	10 12 3
Linseed Sept	11 3 6

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 23.

Bengal Dec/Jan 1929	334
Bengal May	328
Bengal July	331
Broach April/May	393
Broach July/Aug	395
Broach Apl/May 1929	400
Oomra Dec/Jan 1929	368
Oomra May	361
Oomra July	362

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	347	340	333	326	318
S./P.	345	338	331	324	316
Rajputana	347	340	333	326	318
Broach		410	405	395	388
S./D.		403	398	393	388
P./A.		420	415	408	400
K. V		398	395	390	383
Dhollera		396	393	388	381
Kalajin		396	393	388	381
Cutch			403	398	391
Surat		457	452	447	442
Rajpipla		453	448	443	438
Navsari		477	472	467	462
Oomra No. 3	376	369	362	352	
C. P. No. 1	402	395	388	378	
C. P. No. 2	389	382	375	365	
Khandesh		358	348	338	328
Muthia			338	328	318
Southern		392	387	382	377
Comptah			416	406	396

BULLION MARKET

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

GOLD.

Bombay, May 23.

Ready	21 7 6
Jaith	21 7 0
Ashad	21 7 1/2

SILVER.

Bombay, May 23.

London Ready	28 8 0
London Forward	28 4 0
American Cent	62 10 0
China Opening	2 9 14
China Closing	2 10 0
Ready	65 6 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Jaith	64/12	65/8	65/6	65/5
Ashad	64/10	65/2	64/13	65/1

BOMBAY TONE:—Despite easier advices from London, the local market is keeping firm on buying by China Banks. The feeling here is reactionary but looks like an uncertain market. Option premium for Jeth is Rs. 1/6 and Ashad is Rs. 2/2.

Tone of Silver:—Firm. China sold. Bears covering. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 above the quotation.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 23.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	129	299,742	310,604
Central India	195	286,916	278,772
Barsi & Nagar	297	298,195	190,439
Hyderabad-Gaorani	83	112,891	67,022
Berar	1,111	699,424	553,573
Central Provinces	99	296,309	225,550
Total Oomras	1,914	1,998,477	1,625,960
Dholera	1,950	197,191	148,316
N.-W. Provinces		63,597	55,456
Rajputana	246	48,241	48,314
Sind-Punjab		135,977	113,527
Broach	720	254,954	216,001
Coompta and Dharwar	1,023	88,279	87,155
Westerns-Northerns	241	26,832	39,849
Cocoanada			403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,203	24,601	16,127
Persian	43	4,665	3,978
American		62,326	208,902
Egyptian and African	66	55,627	62,542
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		69	51
Total	7,406	2,955,836	2,626,581

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 17th May

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	7,462	565,864	277,775
Japan & China	8,724	931,773	1,239,009
Coast Ports	50	20,462	17,581
Up-country by Rail		58,999	92,067
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	48,948		23,923
Total	16,236	1,626,046	1,650,355

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 23.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract May	July
Bengal Superfine	340		
Bengal Fine	335		
Bengal F.G.	330		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380		
Nagpur Fine	380		
Yeotmal Fine	375		
Arvi Fine	375		
Amraoti Fine	360		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	355/60		
Mulkapur Fine	350		
Khandesh Fine	345		
Muthia Fine	.....		
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	390		
Purna F.G.G.S.	350		
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	347/50		
Surat	465	+80/5	
Navsari		+103	
Broach F.G.	400		
Broach Fine	410	+16	—18
Westerns M.G.	390/95		
Westerns H.G.	.....		
Cambodia	455		
Miraj/Sangli	405		
Compta Good	410/15	+14/5	
Dholleras		—2/3	—5/6
Kadi/Viramgam		+2/3	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 23.

3 months 4/1/32 per cent.
6 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LONG LIQUIDATION IN INDIAN CEMENTS

IMPERIAL BANK SHARES IMPROVE

Bombay, May 23.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady with Dyeing Rs. 907/8, Fazal 896/4, Pearl 575, Century 413/12. There was absence of buyers and prices gradually declined on scattered liquidation by tired bulls. Dyeing declined to Rs. 900 but closed at Rs. 901/4. Fazal closed at Rs. 871/4, Pearl closed at Rs. 571/4 and Century cloed at Rs. Rs. 411/4.

MILL SHARES.

Miscellaneous:—Tata Iron Defd shares opened at Rs. 307/8 and Ordinary at Rs. 83/8 but declined on long liquidation to Rs. 298/12 and Rs. 81/8 respectively. At this level there was fresh demand and prices partly recovered. Indian Cement shares opened at Rs. 361/4 but declined to Rs. 351/4 on profit taking. Prices rallied and closed at Rs.355. There was better enquiry for Bundi and Katni shares. Hydros were steady.

In the Cash Section, there was some investments buying for Imperial Bank shares which advanced to Rs. 1492/8. Scindia was quiet on profit taking.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (June 1928.)

Bombay, May 23.

Paid up.		Closing. rates, Rs
100	Ahmed Advance	... 377/8
50	Apollo	..... 6/8
500	Bombay Cotton	..... 312|8
200	Bombay Dying	910
250	Bradbury	 220
250	Century	411/4
100	Central India	502/8
500	Central India Pref.	 485
100	Colaba Land	126/4
100	Coorla	..... 167/8
100	Crescent	... 168/12
250	Currim	 220
500	David	 240
250	Dawn	 575
200	Edward Sassoon	.... 101|4
10	E. D. Sassoon	..... 0/13/0
100	Elphinstone	16/4
200	Fazulbhoy	871/4
50	Finlay	 130
1000	F. Petit	 3254
100	Globe	 30
100	Gokak	 120
100	Indian Bleaching	... 252/8
100	Indore Malwa	361/4
250	Jamshed Mfg.	..... 37/8
50	Kastoorchand	78/
100	Khatau	 90
100	Kohinoor	246/4
1000	Laxmi Cotton	6850
100	Madhavrao Sed.	 74
100	Madnowji	90
100	Manekji Petit	 1500-4
100	Meyer Sassoon	..... 81|4
100	Morarji	16/0
200	New Great	272/8
100	New City	..... 112/8
200	Pearls	571/4
100	Phoenix	 388-12
250	Pabaney	252/8
1000	Sholapur	 6800
250	Simplex	... 162/8
50	Swan	 130
100	Swadeshi	491/4
500	Tata Mill	 65
500	Vishnu Cotton	 2800

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1440
125	Imperial	370
50	India	..... 91/4
50	Baroda	..... 91/8
25	Central	... 26
£ 5	Eastern	 94
£12-1|2	National Bank	..... £52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	902/8
100	Amritsar Patti	 138
100	Cen Prov. Ry.	100
100	Dhond Baramati	101
100	Guzerat Ry.	 91
100	Hoshiarpur	..... 97|8
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	 95
90	Mandhra Bhon	 77
100	Sara Sirajgunj	 97
100	Sialkote	 102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	 140
100	Upper Sindh	.... 88|8
500	Tapti Valley	708/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	 116
100	Andhra Valley	727/8
100	Alcock	 405
125	B. Burma	830
50	B. Burma No. 1	... 300
10	Br. India Insurance	 7
50	B. Tramway	155/10
50	,, ,, Pref	..... 69/8
250	Bombay Steam	280
50	Bombay Telephone	51
10	Bundi Cement	23
250	Indian Cement	355
10	Central India Mining	... 18/8
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy	.. 3
sh. 2	Do. Defd.	.. 1
100	Katni Ordinary	250
40	Katni Deferred	850
25	New India Insur.	21/10
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	... 15/14
10	,, ,, Pref.	..... 12|8
50	Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	..... 91 xd.
10	Shivrajpur	 39
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	82
30	Tata Iron Deeferred	302/8
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref	139/8
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref	96/8
100	Tata Hydro	1105
100	Tata oil	 37
100	Tata Power Ord	551/4
1000	Tata Power Pref.	 925
15	Scindia Steam	14/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 23.

100	K. Devchand & Co.	Bengal	330
100	Do.	Khandesh	345
100	Do.	Berar	327
100	Do.	Muglai	350
100	Ralli Bros.	Nandurbar	308
100	Forbes & Co.	Arvi	375-1/2
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Arvi	375-1/2
100	A. Damodar	Botad	388
100	Langli & Co.	Upland	408
100	Ralli Bros.	Amraoti	365
100	Patel Cotton & Co.	Sangli	395
100	G. G. Kesha Co.	Pulgaon	382
100	Tata & Co.	Kaithal	338
100	Volkart Bros.	Manwath Road	328
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Arvi	383
100	N. Fatehalli	Dhulia	325

SECURITIES

Bombay, May 23.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|13.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 102|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7.
5-1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/10
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/5
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4
4 pe cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rsc. 84/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/6.

Forward rates—4th June sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|8. 1945-55 Rs. 106-8.
Tone of Market:—Dull and inactive.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 23.

Wheat	34,705	Cwts.
Linseed	23,234	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,915	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,804	,,
Poppyseed	697	,,
Groundnuts	7,386	,,
Castorseed	5,672	,,
Rice	6,065	,,
Myrabollams	1,367	,,
Cottonseed	7,347	,,
Mowraseed	1,672	,,
Gram	4,046	,,
Joowar	11,510	,,
Maize	24	,,
Barley	1,677	,,
Bajree	2,145	,,
Coal	1,998	tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 23.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/7; closing Rs. 50/3.

Castorseeds Sept. delivery opening Rs. 53/3; highest Rs. 53/4; lowest Rs. 53/1 closing Rs. 53/1/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 5/0/6; closing Rs. 5/0/6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery Opening 62/5; highest Rs. 62/14; closing Rs. 62/10.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay May 23.

The market ruled steady to-day with the following closing Quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16/- per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/25 per cwt F B H.
S. S. Arabia. Rs. 10/11 per cwt F. B. H.
S. S. Nurmahal. Rs. 9/15 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Pandit Rs. 9/15 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Cohinur Rs. 9/14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. April. Rs. 10/9½ per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. May Rs. 9/12½ per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 9/5 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 9/3-1/2 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Octo/Dec Rs. 9/5-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Presidency Trades' Assn. Annual Genl. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 6-15 p.m.

ACCOUNTS' CLERK EXAMINATION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"As the Local Board Account Code is not expected to be ready for issue before the 1st August next, Government have directed that the examinations qualifying for the posts of Accounts Clerks and Local Fund Accountants should be postponed till January next."

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra S. S. "Queda" Via Dhanushkhodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 24th Inst. instead of 23rd May 1928 as previously notified.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S. S. "Mooltan" will be closd at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 25th May 1928 instead of 11 a.m. as previously intimated.

"EMPIRE DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

With a view to celebrate Empire-Day, a general gathering of Hindus will be held at Kalbadevi Road, Javer Baug, to-day (Thursday), between 9 and 10 a.m. when there will be a Hari Kirtan and prayers. Speeches suitable to the occassion will also be delivered. Shrimant Sampatroa Gaikawar of Baroda will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Stuart" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of 21st instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Haliartus" arrived in London morning of 22nd instant.

LECTURE ON CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Under the auspice of the Bombay Co-operative Institute a Magic Lantern Lecture on Co-operative Stores will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). at Tulshi Building Khetwadi, 11th lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay.

SEND-OFF TO MR. KRISHNA.

The members of the South Indian Union gave a send-off to their retiring President Mr. N. S. Krishna, B.Sc., at the Union Premises on Sunday last on the occasion of his leaving Bombay. Mr. K. S. Sitaram who presided referred to the way in which the Union affairs were conducted during the last two years under the able guidance of Mr. Krishna and of the indefatigable efforts taken by him in bringing the Union to be a potent intitution in the City.

Mr. Krishna keenly felt his separation from the members of the Union and of the valuable activities thereof.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES GENERAL UNION.

It will be remembered that last week a conference of the representatives of G. I. P. Railway Staff was held at Bhusaval, under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwalla when certain resolutions were passed and forwarded to the Agent. A full report of the above conference has just now been printed, demand having been made from all sides for copies of the report. All those railwaymen and centres who want to have the copies of the same must immediately write to the Secretary G. I. P. Staff immediately.

DR. SITARAM'S LECTURE.

India was great in the past it ought to be greater in the future, was the theme of a brilliant address by Dr Sitaram, M.A.Ph.D., of the Kolhapur College at the South Indian Association Hall, Matunga on the 22nd May.

The speaker alluded to cultural contact of India with Egypt and Assyria and also of the Indian Colony on the Nile in the B.C's. He then spoke elaborately of the Indian colonisation of Java and spoke enthusiastically of the beauties of the temples at Boro Budur. In conclusion he exhorted the audience to prove themselves worthy of the heritage and to create in the fhtdre an India greater than it was in the past.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday the 23rd May 1928, tenders to the amount of £19,655,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 5 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday the 31st May 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

"MAHMAL" REACHES DJEDDAH

WITH DUE HONOURS

LONDON, May 21.

Djeddah.—New holy carpet specially ordered from India by the King of Nejd arrived on board the "Englistan" to-day. The Governor of Djeddah, Minister of Finance, Commissioner of Police, President of Municipality and some of the principal merchants boarded the steamer to receive the 'mahmal' which was escorted ashore with due honours. Large and enthusiastic crowds had gathered at the quayside.—Reuter.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at Marwari Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to support the Bardoli Satyagraha struggle and to congratulate the Gujarat M.L.C.'s who have resigned. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, Horniman, Kher, Mohanlal M. Desai, Shrimati Ratanben Mehta, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai and others will address the meeting.

ENHANCEMENT IN ASSESSMENT.

SUNDAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

In order to protest against the unjust enhancement in the assessment of agriculturists of Bardoli and Choriyasi Talukas, a protest meeting will be held on Sunday (27th instant) from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. on City Gymkhana grounds near Surat station, under the presidency of Mr. Jayramdas Daulatram.

RAIN FALL IN INDIA.

BELGAUM GETS 4 CENTS.

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Tuesday, the 22nd of May giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

Conditions are becoming favourable for an advance of the monsoon into the southeast Arabian Sea. The eastern half of the trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain remains active and rainfall has been nearly general in east Bengal with heavy fall on the Chittagong Coast. Local rain has also fallen in Lower Burma while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and Assam. A few thundershowers are reported from Malabar and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—An extension in Assam and Burma.

Burma.—There has been locally rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma; Victoria Point has had 1.1", Rangoon 1.9", Bhamo 0.4" and Maymyo 9.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in central Burma, where they are clear or sightly clouded. Humidit is in defect in central Burma. Minbu and Monywa recorded each a maximum temperature of 102 deg yesterday afternoon.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen locally in Bengal and at a few stations in Assam; Silchar has had 2.4", Cherrapunji 1.4" Cox's Bazar 0.7", Chittagong 4.7", Narayanganj 1.4", Mymensing 1.2", Bogra 0.8", Jalpaiguri 1.7" and Darjiling 0.7". Skies are generally overcast in Assam, Bengal and east Bihar, and practically clear elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Chota Nagpur, and the maximum alone in Orissa and below it in Assam. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 112 deg. at Sambalpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is low in most of the division. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in the Central Provinces East, and the maximum alone in the United Provinces West, Central India East and Berar. The thermometer rose yesterday to 115 deg. at Chanda.

Northwest India.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally low in the Punjab and Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Rajputana West and the maximum alone in the Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. A maximum temperature of 117 deg. was recorded at Jacobabad yesterday.

The Peninsula.—Belgaum reports 0.4" of rain and Trivandrum 1.3". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the Deccan. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in the Bombay Deccan, Myderabad North and Mysore and the maximum alone in Hyderabad South, Nizamabad and Raichur recorded each the maximum temperature of 111 deg. yesterday afternoon.

RAIN IN MALABAR AND MYSORE

The following is the Bombay Daily Weather Report for the 23rd May:—

Nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar and Mysore, and local rain in the Madras Deccan in connection with a feeble advance of the monsoon in the south-east Arabian Sea. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Punjab, Gujarat and the Peninsula, and clear elsewhere. The air remains drier than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, the central parts of the country and the north Deccan, and temperatures were above normal over most of this area. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 119 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast:—Some extension along and near the west coast.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Bangalore	0.30in.
Mangalore	0.11in.
Calicut	0.96in.
Trivandrum	0.25in.
Cuddapah	0.30in.
Colombo	0.26in.

Bombay—Maximum temperature 92 deg. (1 deg. above normal). Minimum temperature 79 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST

PAY CLERK HEAVILY SENTENCED

What was known as the "B. B. and C. I. Railway embezzlement case" was concluded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday when he sentenced V. L. Bhatkande, a pay-clerk in the service of Rai Bahadur Seth Tricumchand, treasurer to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 19,651-13-0. If the fine was not paid, the accused was to undergo a further imprisonment for six months.

The story for the prosecution was that the complainant Mr. Roy was the constituted attorney of Rai Bahadur Seth Tricumdas and his son doing business as Bankers and General Merchants and working under a contract as Treasurers to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System. In that capacity Seth Tricumchand and Son used to receive the daily earnings of the Railway Company from various stations and send the same to the Imperial Bank, make payments to contractors and employees, carry on the work of the Railway Co-operative Credit Society and cash the cheques of the Railway officers. Their remuneration for this work was Rs. 7,750 per month. The Treasurer had an office in Bombay which was managed by their Agent and his staff consisting of 12 pay clerks and six cashiers.

DUTIES OF ACCUSED.

The accused was employed as a clerk in 1921 and the next year he was promoted to the post of a pay clerk and continued as such till 20th June, 1927. His duties included the cashing of cheques received by the Agent from the Railway Auditor and endorsed over by the latter in favour of the accused and disbursing the amount among contractors and employees of the Railway Company and paying the amounts of dividends in respect of the shares of the Co-operative Society.

In the month of June, 1927, the complaint received certain information from some contractors and others regarding late payments to them. He thereupon instructed his assistants to check the accounts. On examining the accounts it was reported that there was a shortage of about Rs. 4,740-13-0. An explanation was asked for and the accused promised to make good the amount. Complainant waited till June 16 last, but as the accused failed to keep his promise he was asked to go on leave and hand over the charge to another clerk. A closer examination of the books kept by the accused seem to have revealed that the accused had not accounted for over Rs. 19,000.

The case for the defence was that the shortage represented advances made to the "office and staff or to the complainant himself on slips signed by them or utilised for cashing post-dated cheques of Railway officers." The slips were with the accused, but were returned by him to the complainant on April 30. It was further contended that there were many irregularities in the office during the regime of the complainant and it was alleged that the complainant himself had misappropriated part of the moneys.

JUDGMENT.

In the judgment dealing with this allegation the Magistrate observed that the point he had to decide was not the moral character of the complainant but his honesty and his truthfulness and His Worship had not the slightest hesitation in saying that the complainant had impressed him as a witness of truth and that there was not the slightest foundation for the suggestion that he himself was guilty of breach of trust or that he was making a scapegoat of the accused. If that had been the case it would have been possible for the accused, who seemed to possess unusual intelligence to bring forward some evidence against the complainant. "There is not a shred of evidence to believe the wild allegations made against the complainant except the word of the accused and I have no hesitation to disbelieve it", concluded His Worship.

After carefully considering evidence and the arguments advanced on both sides, His Worship had no doubt in his mind that the charge against the accused was proved and that he was guilty. Taking into consideration that the accused was a young man, the Magistrate passed the above sentence.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN NATIONALS

Shanghai.—The American Minister Mr. MacMurray has sent to the Nanking Government a Note drawing attention to the killing of two American missionaries during the nationalist advance on Shantung, and urging that only the best disciplined troops should be sent to Peking and Tientsin areas The Note adds that the United States Government is prepared to us American forces in China to protect American nationals but calls on the nationalists to take steps to prevent violence against foreigners in future.—Reuter.

DEFINITION OF "PROCURER"

MANAGER OF DHARAMSHALA ACQUITTED.

MAGISTRATE ON THE LEGAL ASPECT.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of an interesting case in which Lalldas Moolchand, the manager of the well-known Dharamsala known as Jankibai's Dharamsala, and Kumarji Ludha, a commission agent, stood charged under the prostitution act with procuring a woman named Gangabai Guruprasad for the purpose of prostitution and of aiding and abetting each other in that offence. In acquitting the accused the Magistrate observed: "The language used in the first part of the Section requires that that the accused must procure a woman to become a prostitute which assumes that the woman before procuration must be chaste. If a woman is habitually leading a life of unchastity, it is difficult to see how a man who gets her introduced to another person procures her to become a prostitute."

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

The prosecution case was that the complainant Gangabai came to Bombay from Allahabad in January last and put up at Jankibai's Dharamsala. She met the first accused who after a day or two took her to his own room at Mughbhat Lane. After a few days he introduced her to one Meghraj who kept her as his mistress for a couple of months. Thereafter

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: GEMINI.

If to-day is your birthday, you are one of the most practical men of a very impractical world. Like the curate who complained of hard duty and used four legs when two were weary, as depicted by Dean Swift, you also ride from Mahim to Marine Lines using four legs when two are too weary.

The exploits of D'Orsay the great fop and human spider catching beautiful flies in his web at will, the Bel-Ami of the twenties of this century, have lately been published in the Press. He was over-punctilious in his dress. He changed the smartest suits every day, in fact more than once a day, sometimes. The tailors, who made his attractive dresses, got good advertisements. A few enterprising sartorial artists, in order to make their goods and their making popular, not only gave costly suits to D'Orsay free of charge for his wear, but actually put jingling coins and crisp notes in one of the pockets. The "darzis" after undergoing some sacrifice got the popularity they sought. You are also as shrewd and businesslike as they.

You must, however, try to avoid being too practical at home as your mate, being typical of her species, you will have to resort to all tacts of theory, practice (sharp or otherwise), and logic (cold or hot) in order to avoid terrific clashes. Otherwise, you will be always at loggerheads, and it may ultimately result in your receiving an ultimatum to mend or end. Avoid, therefore, giving battle to her at all. If once the battle is fought out and war rages thereafter, remember the fate of nations after the Great War: the tragedy of that five and a half years' holocaust did not end with the much-boomed Armistice!

it was alleged that the first accused created dissensions between her and Meghraj, as a result of which Meghraj left her and she came back to live with the first accused. A month later it was further alleged the first accused offered her for sale to one Kanji Ranchoddas for a sum of Rs. 1,000, whereas the latter offered Rs. 400 only.

Kanji Ranchoddas in his evidence stated that both the accused brought Gangabai to his room and proposed that he should find out somebody who would pay Rs. 1,000 for the woman.

Another witness stated that he, along with one Jagjivan, went to the room of the first accused to see the woman. He was asked by the first accused whether he would keep the woman to which he agreed. The former asked for a consideration of Rs. 400, but witness was willing to pay only Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. Ultimately he agreed to keep her for a month and pay Rs. 100 to the accused. To this accused agreed on condition that witness would allow Gangabai to visit the first accused's rooms now and then and take her meals there. Ultimately while Damodar was talking over the matter with a friend, he was advised to report the matter to the police and he did so. Jagjivan corroborated Damodar to a certain extent. Meghraj said that he kept the woman for some time, but as she was not behaving well he gave her up.

The defence case was that Gangabai was an unchaste woman and had been the mistress of several persons during the last two or three years. The accused denied having introduced her to Meghraj or having taken her to Kanji and offered her for sale. They also denied the allegations made by the other witnesses.

Discussing the evidence, His Worship observed that he was not much impressed with the evidence of the prosecution witness and hence acquitted the accused.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while both the accused were defended by Mr. Devdhar.

CASE AGAINST RACE-HORSE OWNER.

DECREE IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFF

Mr. Justice Patker at the High Court disposed of an action filed by the Bombay Arab Stables claiming a sum of Rs. 6,100 from Ibrahim Suleman, a race-horse owner.

Mr. M. S. Ratnagar appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs said that the defendant mortgaged his three horses, Khadil Beg, Didha'a and Gregory, and there was an amount of Rs. 6,100 due by him to the plaintiffs. Counsel also pointed out that the horses were under attachment in another suit filed by one Kisha Bapu against the defendant. The Sheriff was in possession of the horses, and the plaintiffs would be paid when they were sold pursuant to the decree.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 6,100 in favour of the plaintiffs.

MAGISTRATE EXONERATES MR. CHARD.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate made the following remarks in regard to the allegations made against Mr. Chard, General Manager of Messrs. Wheeler and Co., by Vasant Dhondoo Otwanekar, a clerk in the firm, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for criminal breach of trust.

His Worship observed: "It is not for me to express any opinion on the allegations made against Mr. Chard, but as he has been attacked I should like to say that the allegations made against him are, on the materials before me, baseless and without any foundation. The very fact that Mr. Chard still continues to enjoy the confidence of his masters, is sufficient answer to the attack made on him."

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1928.

The "Daily Telegraph" of London will begin to publish a "personal record of events" covering the period of the Great War, from the pen of the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith. The entry for August 1, 1914, in it is intriguing. (Vide big announcement in the advertisement columns of the "Sunday Times.")

* * *

It begins: "Lloyd George, all for peace, is more sensible and statesmanlike and is for keeping the position still open." Later entries give a more intimate picture of L. G.

* * *

At an early period of the war his relations with him are described by Asquith as follows:—

"L. G. declared that he owed everything to me, that I had stuck to him and protected him when every man's hand was against him and that he would rather

(1) break stones,
(2) dig potatoes,
(3) be hung and quartered,

than do any act or say a word or harbour a thought that was disloyal to me."

And later—Instead of breaking stones, or digging potatoes, or busying himself with at least getting the Kaiser hanged, L. G. was occupied with saying—well a lot about his chief.

* * *

Such is politics, I am informed by a friend whom I showed this entry in Asquith's diary. He was a Non-co-operator, then a Swarajist, then an Independent Something and now is a Unity-at Any-Price Man. He says all politics is evolution.

* * *

"Is the Maharaja of Burdwan a ruling Prince?" queries the "Englishman." No. He is an absentee landlord of Bengal who has awarded himself a title—C. G. I. E. (Chorus Girl of the Indian Empire).

* * *

According to a special cable, to our Calcutta contemporary, the Maharaja will stay in England six to eight years before coming to India permanently, while his second son, who is at Harrow, might develop sufficient interests in England to remain there the rest of his life. Bengal will certainly not mind. The arrangement by the way will be an invaluable asset to the Primrose League. That is how the British Empire secures a brown pillar.

* * *

"Where his Eagles never flew
None invincible as they"

are the poetic words of Queen Boadicia on which Albion bases her divine right theory of the British Empire. But the Empire is already showing signs of cracking, and India is as much impressed by Empire Day as by "God's Englishman." Of course, I give a fair margin for Madhav Baug politicians whose pathetic faith in the divine dispensation of the British rule is rather chronic.

* * *

In the heyday of war-fever the Prince of Wales declared: "An Empire worth living for, is worth dying for." But India asks to-day after "dying" for the Empire: "Is the Empire worth dying for, worth living in?"

* * *

The "Times of India" expatiates on the glories of the British Empire, and in a loud thinking mood asks: "And when we turn to the history of British connection with India what do we find?" Pray what do we find? Boribunder does not answer, and wisely too!

* * *

According to an "Evening News" correspondent, Mr. P. L. Roy, the new Sports Officer for the Indian Railways, is not letting the grass to grow under his feet. If so, it will be a hard lot for the football teams!

* * *

Of all the gifts which were showered on King Amanullah during his tour, nothing will be more embarrassing than the two Angora cats. Anyway it should prove an incentive for an International Cat Conference, after the Paris Conference of International Rats is over.

* * *

Fleet Street will be terribly upset by the amazing feat of the Greek journalist who addressed the Parliament from the Press gallery. Evidently Greece is reviving the days of City State and open forum. There is no cause for pessimism as journalism, as the fourth estate of the realm, is coming to its own.

* * *

"This sort of attitude Savours of the Kitchen", writes the "Indian National Herald." That is why they are keeping the pot boiling in Dalal Street!

* * *

Circus Proprietor: "What! You were a fire-eater before and now you want to appear as a sword-swallower?"

The Artist: "Yes—my doctor has ordered me iron."

* * *

Teacher: "Johnny, what is steam?"

Johnny: "Water crazy with heat."

SUIT AGAINST "HERALD."

DECREE FOR PRICE OF PHOTO MATERIALS

Before Mr. Justice Patkar at the High Court a suit was brought by Shivram Abaji Sakhalkar claiming Rs. 1,199-16-0 from the National Newspapers Co., Ltd.

Mr. Gokhale appeared for the plaintiff.

Counsel stated that the plaintiff, who was doing business in the name of W. Samant and Co., supplied photo materials to the defendants to the extent of Rs. 1,599-11-0 between January and August, 1927. Out of this amount, he recovered Rs. 400, and the balance of Rs. 1,199-11-0 was still unpaid by the defendants.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest at 9 per cent. in favour of the plaintiff.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 23.
Previous Closing Rate	20.83
To-day's Opening Rate	20.92
Difference	plus .09
To-day's Closing Rate	20.77
Difference	—.06
Broach Expectation	395-0-0

LIVERPOOL

	May 23.
Previous Closing Rate	11.11
To-day's Opening Rate	11.11
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	11.13
Difference	plus .02

LONDON SILVER

	London, May 23.
Silver Ready	28-11-0
Higher	0-3-0
Silver Forward	28-9-0
Higher	0-3-0

Tone of Market:—India bought.

	Bombay, May 23.
First Settlement	65-4-0
Second Settlement	64-15-0

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 28 Years).

India's Future Depends on Banking, Shipping, Insurance and Joint Stock Company Expansion.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as **Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.)** and **General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., D. Com. M. C.)** for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy **(G. D. A.)** may, wherever desirable, be taken as additional tacked in Course, as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details. 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

USE

MAWS

Flooring Tile

Always available from

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Godrej Bar Soap

Guaranteed free from Animal fat and anything injurious.

Godrej Oil & Soap Co. Byculla, BOMBAY. Tele. 40687.

Ask for **PURE** Refined and Filtered **Godrej Teel Oil**

Awarded **Gold Medals** in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. **21795,** Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St., **BOMBAY.**

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1928.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Matters are moving fast in Bardoli towards a crisis, if indeed a crisis has not already come. Government have inaugurated there a campaign of ruthless repression unworthy of a civilised administration and especially of a Government presided over by a genuine friend of the Indian people like Sir Leslie Wilson and of which five Indians are members. About 300 forfeiture notices have by now been served on various peasants and the methods of the "Zabpti" officials are as thorough as Might without conscience can make them. Pathans are imported to keep the peace, new officers are appointed on frankly communal lines. Butchers are specially imported to purchase cattle at auction-sales, property worth hundreds is sold for a song to officials' underlings, there being practically no bona-fide purchasers. And to cripple popular propaganda, the Collector is issuing notification after notification forbidding even peaceful persuasion, such as making popular announcements by beat of drum and tom-toms. Poor old Shylock could go only just as far as the law would allow him to have his pound of flesh, but the officials in Bardoli make their own law in getting more than the pound. But, needless to say, all this has failed either to provoke the people or break their spirit. All reports from Badoli show that the people's morale is splendid and they are as determined as ever to fight peacefully but to a finish. If any are demoralised, it is the officials and their underlings, their repressive methods being only signs of their demoralisation. A Pathan, who was meant to keep the peace, has according to reports, been caught red-handed stealing salt at the railway station. A batch of Pathans was seen by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and party to be drawing distrained carts like bullocks, when they felt so ashamed of their work that they ran away and hid themselves as someone tried to snap them. In short, a grim struggle between Might and Right has already begun in Bardoli.

The issues of the struggle have been set forth in these columns on several occasions before. They have also been clearaly explained in the letters of the Gujarat M.L.C.'s to the Governor of Bombay. We shall briefly recapitulate them in view of the dishonet attempts made in some quarters to mislead the public into believing that the Satyagraha is an attempt to make political capital out of the discontent in the country and to revive at any cost and by any means the movement of mass civil disobedience. The issues are simple and predominantly economic. The people of Bardoli contend that the revision settlement of the taluka is based on utterly inadequate and unreliable data and worked out by methods opposed alike to the existing provisions of the Land Revenue Code and the policy hitherto followed. They, therefore, demand a fresh and independent inquiry, and unless it is instituted, they are determined to withhold payment of the land revenue. They have made out as strong a "prima facie" case for a fresh enquiry as was ever made out by any party seeking redress of its wrongs. They have shown numerous inaccuracies and ommissions in the Settlement Officer's report. Indeed, the report was so defective that on Government's own admission it had to be practically rewritten by the Settlement Commissioner. A more vital objection to the assessment is that it is based exclusively on rents. But rented lands are barely 10 per cent of the lands in Bardoli and the exclusive reliance on rents is opposed to the present rule and established practice and has also been pronounced to be an unsafe method by many responsible officials and the Land Revenue Assessment Committee recently appointed by Government. Having followed a wrong method, Government are now trying to give it a colour of law by embodying that method in the new-proposed Land Revenue Bill. Government have a bad case and for sheer prestige shirk even an enquiry. Replying to the letters of the Gujarat M.L.C.'s setting forth these and other defects in the settlement, Government do not make any attempt to disprove their specific criticisms. But they only make capital of the successive reductions they have made in the settlement from 30 per cent to 20 per cent and blandly ask if four successive reductions would not suffice. We can only call this the haggler's trick. The question is not how often and to what extent the original settlement is reduced. The question is whether the original settlement is reliable at all. The very fact that every time some glaring fault in it is revealed to the public, a reduction has to be made shows that something is rotten in the original settlement. The people of Bardoli do not want any favour but only justice and a fresh independent inquiry. It is an unworthy and childish suggestion to make that the latter would be naturally glad to shove the burden of taxation. The Gujerat M. L. C.s have at heart as much capacity "to adjust the burden of taxation equitably," as Government claim for themselves, if only because the people of the country have a permanent stake in the country and are not mere birds of passage.

It seems fairly clear from the correspondence between the Gujerat M. L. C's and Government that the time for bandying words is almost past. Government shirk an inquiry because, as Mr. Jairamdas put it at Bardoli, "it feared if the Satyagraha in Bardoli succeeded, the example would prove infectious and the oppression of the peasantry would be rendered impossible in future". But for that very reason Bardoli will fight out the cause of India and all India will make good Dr. Ansari's assurance that the whole country was behind Bardoli. The working Committee of the Congress has taken up the cause of Bardoli and has called upon the country to give every moral and material support within its power to the Satyagraha campaign. We have no doubt that the moral support in the country is super-abundant. The valour of the people of Bardoli wrings that support from everyone who has a sense of patriotism and justice in him. But in a fight like this the moral support needs to take some tangible form. Money is indispensable for the relief of the Satyagrahis We are sure that it would be available but the organisers of the Satyagraha, the Gujerat M. L. C's now relieved of their Council preoccupation, and Congress organisations all over the country, and in the Bombay Presidency in particular, should take immediate and organised efforts to collect funds. Funds may not come while you are only waiting for them. Nothing helps Satyagraha so much as a righteous and convincing case. And no case can be more righteous or more convincing than that of Bardoli.

KARNATAK CONFERENCES.

The last week of this month promises to be a busy week for Karnatak. About half a dozen conferences are proposed to be held at Dharwar, the most important ones being the Karnatak Provincial Conference and the Karnatak Unification Conference. The question of the boycott of the Simon Commission will, no doubt, figure prominently before the first Conference. That question deserves some special discussion in Karnatak in view of some recent official tactics. Noticing the keen anxiety of every Karnataki for the unification of Karnatak, some officials and their hangers-on have begun to exploit that anxiety by making it appear that the boycott may prejudice the unification. But Karnatak leaders are not to be deceived by this mischievous propaganda; for they realise that the question of redistribution of provinces has already been considered by the late Mr. Montagu and it has been definitely laid down that the Government of India may sanction the formation of a new province with the consent of the provincial legislatures affected by the change. The first duty, therefore, that the supporters of Karnatak Unification should perform is to be the roughly united among themselves and next to win the support of the Bombay and Madras Legislative Councils as also of the Assembly. It need hardly be stated that the foolish proposal to refer the question to the Simon Commission, condemned by the Legislatures and the foremost leaders of Karnatak, is ill-calculated either to maintain unity in Karnatak or to secure the support of the Legislatures. The best thing for both the Conferences in Karnatak is to leave the Simon Commission severely alone and to endorse whole-heartedly the Congress resolution in favour of the policy of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic and cultural basis, beginning for the present with Karnatak, Andhra, Sind and Utkal. We have not the least doubt that the lead will be given on these lines by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President-elect of the Karnatak Provincial Conference. Nationalists from every part of Karnatak should muster strong at Dharwar and frustrate the dividing tactics of officials.

FORGING AHEAD.

The nations of the Near East and the East proper, with one melancholy exception, are rapidly forging ahead. Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan have been making remarkable exertions to modernise themselves, to make great strides in educational and economic progress. The Persian Mejliss passed on Tuesday a bill authorising the State to send to Europe every year for six years a hundred students to study different sciences. In spite of the unsatisfactory condition of State finances, the Persian Government will be spending every year on each batch of students the substantial sum of a hundred thousand tomans. A number of Afghan students are at present studying in France while Turkey began five years ago sending students to Western countries for obtaining technological instruction. India alone, under foreign rule, has lagged woefully behind. She is in this unenviable and humiliating position not because her own people are unwilling to make progress, but because the Britishers see a danger to their own vested economic interests in this land in allowing real progress in technical instruction. After good deal of agitation the Government of India have at last consented to send abroad four Indians to study civil aviation. The lesson of this apathy on the part of those who rule India should not be lost upon Indians.

LORD IRWIN'S LETTER

SUGGESTIONS TO INDIAN PRINCES

(BY SAMALDAS GANDHI).

I

It is now an open secret that His Excellency the Viceroy has addressed a "confidential" letter of admonition to the Rulers of the Indian States in order to enlighten them on his matured views on Administration and Government.

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES.

The two main principles, the letter appears to be enumerating are, firstly, that the function of Government is to ensure to the individuals composing the society governed, the opportunity of developing themselves as human beings, and secondly, that the ordered life of a community depends upon being regulated, not by the arbitrary will of individuals, but by 'Law', which should expressly or tacitly be based upon and represent the general will of the community.

THE REIGN OF LAW.

The Viceroy further tries to direct the attention of the Indian Rulers to the establishment of the Reign of Law. What are, then, the principles of this Reign of Law, and what is its application? According to Lord Irwin, and rightly too, they imply among other needs,

(1) the protection of individual liberty, rights, property, etc.;
(2) the provision of adequate machinery of justice, i.e., proper code of law, law courts, appeals, etc.;
(3) the provision of adequate machinery for the adjustment of disputes between individuals; and,
(4) the recognition of the equality of all members of the State before the law.

And naturally enough these things depend upon

(a) an administration conducted in accordance with the law;
(b) an efficient and uncorrupt police force; and
(c) an efficient judicial system, strong in personnel, who are secure from arbitrary interference by the executive and are secure in the tenure of their office so long as they do their duty.

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION.

And also no one will differ from Lord Irwin when in these his notes on administration and government His Excellency thinks it advisable to state that the fundamental purpose of Government must follow definite principles in

(a) the collection of revenue from its subjects; and,
(b) the expenditure of revenue so collected.

That the revenue taxation should be as light and as proportionate to the means of the tax-payer to pay as possible and that it should be as easy of collection as not to cause any annoyance to the tax-payer is a principle the wisdom of which is universally acknowledged.

THE CIVIL LIST.

The Viceregal notes then deal with the expenditure. Here again the truth of the Viceroy's statement will not be doubted that the proportion of revenue allotted to the personal expenditure of the Ruler should be as moderate as will suffice to maintain his position and dignity, in order that as large a proportion as possible may be available for the development of the life of the community and of its individual citizens. The civil list of an enlightened Ruler should, therefore, be fixed at either a definite sum or a definite percentage of the total income of the State. And when His Excellency speaks of the "development of the life of the community" he means the creation and maintenance of roads and communications, education, health and other social services, agriculture and housing, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY.

The Viceregal letter next deals with Government which by the nature of its task must be responsible, for otherwise it forfeits its moral claim to the obedience of its subjects. True it is that Government to be good should have some machinery (which according to His Excellency need not be strictly representative or elective in character) by which it can inform itself of the needs and desires of its subjects and by which these can make their voice heard.

Finally says the letter:

"There are other matters such as religious toleration, the encouragement of mutual confidence and harmony between employers and employed, in which Government may not be able to make effective use of law, but in which it is nonetheless bound to direct its influence towards the preservation of friendly and neighbourly relations between the different component parts of the single unit of the State.

"Perhaps the principal necessity for a personal Ruler is that he should be able to choose wise counsellors, and having chosen them he should trust them to tell him the truth, whether or not this is always palatable."

And His Excellency concludes with the wise words of Bacon:

"Think it more honour to direct in chief than to be busy in all.....and do not drive away such, as bring the information, as medlers; but accept them in good part."

The advice is sound; it is well-meaning also. However, it all looks like the typical action of that proverbial temperance lecturer who on one occasion merrily sipped a double whisky, under the guise of milk, while lecturing, and finally looking at the tumbler said with all solemnity: "Good cow!" I shall try to justify this statement in my next article.

(To be continued).

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

FLEETING IMPRESSIONS.

(BY D. C. DRIVER).

The Congress House is built in the hollow of a depression and it was in the fitness of things that the Constitution for India which the Elders are building up from a hollow of confusion, conflict and depression should be on view there on its passage to postponement if not to perfection.

The hour of assembly was 2 but it met at 3 p.m. The delay was not evidently due to an effort to symbolize the delay in Swaraj.

The president was patience and suavity itself. The only mark of hurry was that the eye-brows were dyed but the moustache remained uncoloured. Colouring the Constitution was preferred, when time was pressing, to the colouring of moustache. The mark of humour was not in the chairman but in the chair, on the high back of which was engraved "Dieu et mon droit" encircling the British Lion. He was a model Chairman, though some feared that under his velvet glove there was a wooden hand. His suavity rose superior to the strategy of obstructionists and his patience paved the way for a settlement.

The "pedigre" Pandits were there, Motilal and Jawaharlal, a unique pair where intrepidity ascends from son to father and excellence descends from father to son.

As Shaukat Ali sat down by the side of Mrs. Besant conferring about the main resolution the contrast between matter and spirit trying to commune together was dramatically striking.

That revered old lady is literally dying for Swaraj and this giant among men is literally living for Swaraj. This sturdy opponent of the British Empire is a moving symbol of the British Empire—bulking large and towering above the rest, treading on toes he is too big to consider or see, impatient of opposition and difficult to govern with peace under a tropical sun, a hearty friend and a boisterous enemy—a good soul hampered by unnecessary accretions of matter tired of further expansion.

There were also the Responsivists. Mr. Jayakar looked a picture of tired elegance and insipid austerity. Mr. Kelkar looked homely and careless with hirsuteness of his unshaven chin and astuteness in his sunken eyes. Dr. Moonje looked methodical and matter-of-fact almost inviting to say that he would let no grass grow under his feet though careless of what grew under the chin.

Abhyankar was looking strikingly like Danton of the French Revolution. To those who have seen the picture of Danton in Danton's Life by Belloc, the similarity will be startling. He also helped to make things easy by apparently making them difficult for while the Communists concerted to obstruct, Abhyankar obstructed to concert.

I left the place when Mr. Chagla was signing the autograph album of a youthful enthusiast.

Notes of the Day.

Useful Discoveries.

Major Cadogan, a colleague of Mr. Hartshorn on the Simon Commission, appears to be a shrewd person. At a time when Indian susceptibilities have been naturally ruffled by his colleague's recent effusions, the gallant Major makes a speech under the auspices of the British Indian Union, London, in which he says some pleasant thing about India and the Indians. He remarks that in his recent Indian tour he noticed a great desire on the part of Indians to tackle the twin problem of health and sanitation. He was also charmed with the warmth of Indian hospitality. He can rest assured that a people like the Indians with centuries of civilized tradition behind them will never be wanting in courtesy towards strangers, however unwelcome their intrusion may be from the political point of view. Sweet talk by the way will not lessen the rigour of the boycott. Major Cadogan may as well realise that.

The Retort Courteous.

In dignified language and with unanswerable logic Mr. N. M. Joshi rebukes Mr. Hartshorn for his recent outburst against the Tatas and the "Saklatvala crowd." Mr. Joshi's statement as General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress "regarding certain statements" of Mr. Hartshorn, as he coldly and formally expresses it, should be an eye-opener to the rank and file of British Labour. It should help the followers of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in looking upon Mr. Hartshorn's attack in truer perspective, whatever the anxiety of their leader to explain it away. Mr. Joshi takes a larger view of the whole subject and rightly accuses Mr. Hartshorn of the unwisdom of going against the "sound principle of Labour policy not to show preference towards capitalists of one nationality as against capitalists of another nationality, especially when the latter belong to Mr. Hartshorn's own nationality." This Labour Imperialist's dislike of Mr. Saklatvala has certainly caused him "to be caried off his feet." The best way out for him is to offer an unqualified apology.

Political Mischief.

Mr. Joshi does well to emphasize the political mischief which Mr. Hartshorn evidently intended to create by his assertion that Indian workers were not against the Simon Commission. Of all the Labour publicists and politicians who visited India last cold weather, Mr. Hartshorn came into the least personal contact with Indian workmen or their leaders. With the fact of the declared boycott of the Commission by the All-India Trade Union Congress staring him in the face, it is presumptuous on the part of Mr. Hartshorn to assert that Indian workers are not against the Commission. As Mr. Joshi rightly observes, the All-India Trade Union Congress is "the largest organisation of organised workers" in India and its decisive attitude against co-operation with the Commission cannot be ignored. Mr. Hartshorn's attempt to misrepresent the true feeling of the Indian workers in regard to the Commission is bound to fail. If he is wise, he will retract this mischievous statement also.

Bluster and Abuse.

The Executive Committee of the Workers and Peasants' Party of Bombay has issued a statement purporting to show why the party voted against the resolution of the All-Parties' Conference, as it thinks that its vote has been misinterpreted. We do not know who has misinterpreted its vote or what is the nature of the misinterpretation. The Party "fails to see the need for a constitution at this stage." When will that stage arrive and who is to frame the constitution when the stage does arrive? "Only a body", says the party, "elected by a universal adult suffrage, elected by the revolutionary Will of the Masses, can, while such an atmosphere exists, formulate a constitution suited to the revolutionary needs of the time." This position is clear enough and nobody can misinterpret it hereafter, but this has so little in common with all the other existing parties, except perhaps the Communist Party, that it is a wonder why the Workers and Peasants' Party of Bombay joined the All-Parties' Conference at all, which has openly declared its object of framing a Constitution now on modester lines. The statement of the Party also rails at the accredited leaders of the Congress and other parties. One is "senile", many others are "hypocritical", and others still are "spineless" or "bungling aristocrat leaders." A party which allows its Committee to indulge in such abuse of other parties cannot expect to be taken seriously by the country. It is right in stating that what is far more important than constitution-drafting is "organisation, harnessing mass energy to the movement for political freedom." But bluster, abuse and wild talk of revolution cannot be a substitute for work. It cannot create mass energy, much less can it harness that energy to any serious purpose.

Wrong Mentality.

The very distressing news from Poona that a brilliant young student committed suicide on Friday simply because he failed to secure a first class in the B.Sc. examination by eight marks, should draw the urgent attention of our educationists and the parents and guardians of our youth to the need of securing immediate improvement in our educational system and also of revising the ideals which at present guide it. Examinations have become the be-all and end-all of life for the middle class Indian youth. Instead of education becoming largely technological and practical so that those who pass through the routine of school and college learning can find themselves economically efficient, it remains only a passport largely to clerical service. This young man would not have despaired very probably of waging a successful battle against life, had he lived in an environment in which opportunities are created for as large a number of citizens as possible to obtain a decent livelihood.

BARDOLI TO PAY FOR BACK BAY.

PEASANTS PRISONERS IN THEIR HOUSE.

LAWLESS REGIME IN BARDOLI.

INTOLERABLE SITUATION CREATED.

M. L. C.'S WHO BETRAYED THE PEOPLE.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AND APPEAL.

The Citizens of Bombay had mustered strong at the Marwari Vidyalaya, on Wednesday evening, to enter their emphatic protest against the inequities committed by the officials in Bardoli Taluka and to congratulate the people of Bardoli on their heroic and non-violent stand. The meeting was convened under the joint auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Mazdiasni Mandal, Rathestar Mandal and other public associations and Mr. K. K. Suntok was in the chair. Stirring speeches were made by Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, M. K. Patel, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Mir Mahomed Balooch, and the President ruthlessly condemning the methods followed by the bureaucracy in Bardoli Taluka. Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed among the audience from start to finish.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

In his opening speech, Mr. K. K. Suntok expatiated at some length on the legal aspect of the Bardoli struggle. It had been pointed out in certain quarters, he began, that the agitation had not come to a No-tax campaign, though he was not certain if it was not going to be a part or beginning of a No-tax movement. It was true that the agitation had not yet reached that development, but the situation had become so grave that at any moment it would take the form of a No-tax campaign. What were the people of Bardoli asking for? Nothing but an independent and impartial enquiry into their grievances. Now this was quite a constitutional demand and no Government except their benign Government would have refused it. Any person looking at the Bardoli question from an unbiassed point of view would be at once convinced that Government were bound to grant the demand of the poor peasants of Bardoli. Continuing, the speaker pointed out that the legislation in regard to land revenue policy of Goverament was ex-parte in favour of the Government. Peasants of Bardoli were crying in wilderness asking for the appointment of an independent Committee and yet the constitutional Government of Bombay with their wonted callousness were paying a deaf ear to the entreaties of the poor and innocent people. In other civilized countries of the world people had established their fundamental national right, namely, there should be no taxation without representation. But in India that principle was reversely applied. They were being told in India that there must be taxation first even without any representation.

REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Coming to the Land Revenue policy of Government again, Mr. Suntok said every thirty years Government claimed the right of surveying in land and re-assessing them with the only purpose of enhancing their land revenue. This additional money which they got from enhanced assessment was spent, as everybody knew, not on nation-building departments but on the military and the fat-salaried Government officers. (Shame.) The speaker then referred to the correspondence that had passed between the Governor and the eight members of the Bombay Legislative Council from Gujarat. That correspondence had vividly revealed, he added, that even the Governor had no courage to deny that the mistakes had been committed by Government officials in re-assessing the land. (Hear, hear) The figures worked up by the Government were a mere jugglery with which the people of India were now thoroughly conversant. The Bardoli affair, the speaker asserted, would, no doubt, be a beginning of a much larger campaign which would have to be repeated in other parts of the country. (Applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Suntok exhorted his hearers to carry on a ceaseless propaganda of educating public opinion in favour of the Bardoli Satyagraha. It was necessary that many more similar meetings should be held in the city of Bombay to protest against the inequities. Hitherto it was the spirit of indolence that had kept them in bondage, but now a time had come to get rid of that spirit and work for the attainment of Swaraj. (Loud applause.)

HORRID "ZULUM."

In an impassioned speech that made the hair on the body stand on its end, Mr. K. F. Nariman who has recently returned from his visit to the scene of the battle, narrated some of the horrid tales of the "Zulum" which the officials were practising in Bardoli Taluka. There was not a man or woman in the meeting whose blood did not boil with uncontrollable rage when those excesses were being narrated to the audience by one who was an eye-witness to most of them. At the outset, Mr. Nariman referred to the exhaustive correspondence that had passed between the M.L.C.'s from Gujarat and the Governor of Bombay. A time had almost come, he began, when the whole of the Swaraj Party in the Council would resign in a body to show their strong indignation at the lawless regime which the Government had started in Bardoli. (Applause.) The delay in taking action had been caused because the members of the Swaraj Party had not yet met together. As far as he was concerned, he was carrying the resignation in his pocket. (Loud cheers.) The Gujarat M.L.C.'s had withdrawn from their letter to the Governor a sentence in which they had boldly stated that the action of the Government official was "impudent." But he would repeat in his resignation what those M.L.C.'s had withdrawn, namely, that the action of the Government was "impudent, arbitrary, brutal and barbarous." (Applause.) The members from Gujarat had used too mild an expression to ventilate their indignation. It was foolish on their part to have expected any relief from Government.

BARDOLI MONEY FOR B. D. D.

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said he found in that correspondence a reference to the resolution which he himself had moved in the Council. He described the circumstances under which the resolution had come for discussion and how it was thrown out. He had taken an assurance, he added, from every non-official member of the Council that he would stand by that resolution regardless of their differences on other matters, but he was sorry to confess that many a non-official elected member played a double game and helped the Government to carry the day in their favour. The Government had used every bit of their influence in canvassing votes and seducing the so-called people's representatives. (Shame.) In fishing for the votes, the Government had used means both fair and foul. There were two or three vacancies of high Government posts and these were used by the Government to exploit the position of some of the Councillors most shamelessly. (Cries of shame.) The Government played a dirty game on that occasion and yet conveniently forgetting their inglorious past they were coming forward to make capital out of that resolution. (Shame.) Why did the Government require all this money? The answer was simple and evident. Government wanted money to fill the big gaps of the Development Department.

INTOLERABLE SITUATION.

So far as Bardoli Taluka was concerned, Mr. Nariman went on to narrate, there was no law existing there. If there was any law it was the law of "Pathans" who were at present the real governors of the Taluka. The situation had become utterly intolerable. It was entirely due to the restraining influence of the Swaraj Ashram that an atmosphere of non-violence was maintained there. The homes of the people in Bardoli were turned into veritable prisons. The poor and helpless peasants were locking their houses from outside and staying day and night in the dingy recesses owing to the fear of a sudden raid on their little property by "Japtidars" who were helped in their task by Pathans specially requisitioned by Government for terrorising the people. (Shame.)

A Voice: Why not send Mahatma Gandhi to take charge of the battle?

Mr. Nariman: Mahatma Gandhi knows his business better than any one of us. He will step in at a critical juncture to fight a pitched battle. (Applause.) The best general of the army is always reserved for the last stage of the battle and I am sure when Mahatma Gandhi leads his army to the battle, the success is bound to be ours. (Ringing cheers.)

PATHAN REGIME.

The regime in Bardoli, Mr. Nariman further went on to narrate, was the regime of Pathans. These Pathans had been imposed upon even Japti officers obviously much against the latter's will. The usual officers of the Taluka were removed and in their places, Government had brought new officers, who would do the task according as Government would dictate them to do. The Muslims were foisted as officers evidently with the object of creating a split between Hindus and Muslims. There was an instance in which a Pathan had molested a poor woman in her house when her husband was out. (Shame.) The speaker assured his audience that the people of Bardoli were determined not to budge an inch from the position they had taken up. (Applause.) They were there firm like a rock. The real Government of Bardoli was the Swaraj Ashram. No outsider could even get a glass of water in Bardoli without the express permission of the officer in charge of the Swaraj Ashram.

APPEAL TO YOUTH.

Concluding, Mr. Nariman appealed to the youth of Bombay to rise to the occasion and help their brothers and sisters in Bardoli in every possible way. It was, indeed, he said, a struggle for Swaraj for the whole of India. (Applause.) It was a God-sent opportunity and if it was taken in time, he was certain that the battle would be carried on to its triumphant end. (Applause.)

RUTHLESS POLICY OF COERCION.

Mr. M. K. Patel then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajekya Sabha, Mazdayasni Mandal and Rathestar Mandal records its emphatic protest against the exorbitant and unjustifiable enhancement of land revenue in Bardoli, Viramgaum, and Pen talukas, and condemns the ruthless policy of coercion, confiscation, prosecution and persecution pursued by the bureaucracy in Bardoli Taluka for the recovery of the enhanced revenue.

UNWARRANTED ATTACKS.

"This meeting further denounces the unjust and unwarranted attacks made by the Commissioner of the Northern Division on that selfless and dauntless patriot Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, and his brave band of workers and volunteers who have come to the succour of the Bardoli agriculturists at the latter's earnest and frequent invitations and pleadings, and fully appreciates their splendid work in preserving unity, amity and non-violence in the whole Taluka.

"This meeting congratulates the brave men and women on their heroic and non-violent stand and their splendid self-sacrifice which have won the admiration of the whole country.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY.

"This meeting urges the Government of Bombay to stay their hands, restore the confiscated lands, and regain the good-will of the people by appointing an independent commission of inquiry, as has been repeatedly asked for by the agriculturists of Bardoli and their present leader Sj. Vallabhbhai Patel.

CENTRAL FUND.

"This meeting requests all public bodies to unite and start a Central Fund for the relief of the Bardoli people, whose cattle have been attached and sold, whose lands are confiscated, and whose corn and cotton are meeting the same fate.

ILLEGAL CONDUCT.

"This meeting draws the attention of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to the complaints made by the Khatedars of Bardoli Taluka, that moneys which they pay under their excise licenses are diverted to their land revenue khata, and points out that such conduct is highly illegal. This meeting advises such license-holders that the Excise Officers thus diverting the payment, commit an act of criminal misappropriation of moneys, and that they would be justified in prosecuting them therefor.

APPEAL DR. ANSARI.

"This meeting requests Dr. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress, to instruct the different Provincial Congress Committees and sub-committees, and also request the different organisations like the Moslem League, and the Hindu Mahasabha, the Sikh League etc., to convene meetings all over India to express their support to the brave people of Bardoli, and to raise funds for their help, and to transmit the same to their leader at Bardoli."

GOVT. GOES STARK MAD.

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Patel said looking to the Bardoli struggle he wondered if the Government had gone stark mad. (Laughter). Satyagraha was an infection and the speaker was sure that it would spread throughout the length and breadth of India. He suggested that the Bardoli question should be settled at a Round Table Conference.

BE TRUE TO THE COUNTRY.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji seconded the resolution in a vigorous speech. The Pathan Raj, he went on to say, would be followed up by the Raj of martial law and machine-guns. The speaker fervently appealed to his Parsi brethren to be true to their country and repay their debt to India.

INDIAN THERMOPYLAE.

Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch supported the resolution in a most vehement Gujarati speech. He was dead certain, he added, that Bardoli was going to be the "Thermopylae of Indian Independence." (Loud Cheers).

Mr. B. F. Bharucha made an appeal for funds and volunteers to carry on the struggle to a triuphant success.

The resolution was then put to vote. It was unanimously carried with the loudest acclamation. This brought the proceedings to a close.

Bardoli v. Britain

India has beaten all the known countries in Europe at Hockey.

She will win at Bardoli as she has won at Hockey.

Help the team!

C. R.

'BIG BROTHER" IN BARDOLI VILLAGES,

ADDRESSES CROWDED MEETINGS OF PEOPLE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, May 23.

Maulana Shaukatali, who arrived here yesterday morning accompanied by Meer Mohmed Balooch M.L.C., of Sindh visited the villages of Afva, Vankaner, Shiker and studied the situation by holding long conversations and questioning villagers on several points regarding the fight they were carrying on. Thence he proceeded to Valod where he addressed a big meeting of both Hindus and Muhamedans and congratulated the people Valod on the brave and leading part they had taken in courting Government repression and prosecution. He exhorted the Musalmans and Hindus to stand together throughout the fight and not to succumb to Government manoeuvers to divide the two communities and weaken their struggle.

HIRING OF PATHANS CONDEMNED.

Maulana Shaukatali returned to Bardoli in the evening and, after his evening prayers, addressed another crowded meeting in Bardoli bazar where no less than 3,000 people assembled. He condemned Government in scathing terms for hiring Pathans to help their officers in the work of attachments and enumerated the exploits of the Commissioner N. D. during the Khilafat days when he played the role of Collector-Magistrate, Jail Superintendent, witness, police officer and what not to break the nations spirit. He exhorted the people

(Continued on page 9)

BASELESS AND IRRESPONSIBLE

MR HARTSHORN'S RECKLESS OUTBURST

INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS' REFUTATION

MR. MACDONALD'S REPLY TO PROTEST

LONDON, May 23.

Acknowledging a letter sent by the Indian Chamber of Commerce in protest against Mr. Hartshorn's speech Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has writen to the Secretary of the Chamber:

"I am much obliged to you for this, and I shall note your complaint, as the Labour Party as a whole, and its leading members individually, are always striving to maintain friendliest relations between India and our own country"—Reuter.

WRIT FOR LIBEL: A GOD SEND.

NO HEARING BEFORE COMMISSION CONCLUDES WORK

LONDON, May 23.

It did not come as surprise, says the London Correspondent of Free Press of India, when it came to be known that Tata's Solicitors had at last to issue writs both against Mr. Hartshorn and "South Wales News'e'. As can be inferred Sir John Simon was too great an optimist when he offered to intervene with a view to settle the differences that had arisen out of the court. There is reason for believing that before the time of grace secured by Sir John was allowed to lapse and writs were issued, heads were put together between the Labour Party leaders, India Office and Sir John Simon, and notwithstanding Sir Joh Simon's efforts in the cause of an amicable settlement the considerations of white man's prestige outweighed all other considerations. How Labour leaders argue is that it is bad enough that owing to the activities of the Communist M.P., Mr. Ramsay MacDonald should have been constrained to seek a safe constituency outside his present constituency. It would be the limit if Mr. Hartshorn was also endangered in regard to his constituency. And there is the reason for thinking that as far as Mr. Hartshorn was concerned what is more important to him is what his constituency will think than what effect his action one may or other would have on Indian opinion

HIS POSITION ON COMMISSION.

The interesting question that arises is will issue of writ affect Mr. Hartshorn's position on Statutory Commission? The London Correspondent of the Free Press has authority for stating that the issue of writ will in no way affect Mr. Hartshorn's position. In one sense the writ is in the nature of a Godsend to the authorities as it puts an effective bar to inconvenient questions and other modes of agitation while they would have been in order in the absence of the writ, it would be out of order when once the writ has been issued as the case would then be 'sub-judice'. It is anticipated that Indian Chamber of Commerce in London as well as the other bodies who have sent in representations and also members of Parliament inclined to interpellate the spokesman of the India Office will all receive the uniform reply that since the subject matter of the representation is now 'sub-judice,' no opinion can be expressed nor can any action be taken.

NO CASE BEFORE COMMISSION. REPORT?

The question as to whether in view of the writ, Mr. Hartshorn can continue on the Commission, it is believed, was considered and decision was reached that applying the well-known canon of law that no man is guilty until he is proved guilty, Mr. Hartshorn is entitled to have it presumed that he has uttered no libel until the courts have given their verdict and that in the circumstances the question of his withdrawal from the Commission does not arise at all. Tata's solicitors will take all steps to expedite the progress of the case, but there are grounds for stating that the hearing of the case may be adjourned until such time as Mr. Harthorn has completed his labours as member of Simon Commission. Opinion is expressed in certain circles as to whether it was the right step that has been taken in issuing the writ when Tata's fair name has been more than fully vindicated by the wave of indignation that Mr. Hartshorn's remarks called forth from India. In the absence of the writ it would have been possible to raise a full dress debate both in the House of Commons and the Indian Legislature on Mr. Hartshorn's conduct, while now all such course is barred.

EUROPEANS STAND BY TATAS

BOMBAY, May 23.

Interviewed in regard to Mr. Hartshorn's remarks on Indian employers, and the Tatas in particular, Mr. H. H. Sawyer, the Ag. Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, said:—

"I have not much to add to what has been expressed in such emphatic terms by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association in their telegram to the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Hartshorn directed his remarks specifically against Indian employers as such, and the Tatas in particular, but as the Commitee of the Millowners' Association made quite cuear in their telegram, these allegations are reckless in character and thoroughly baseless whether applied to the Tatas or Indian Employers or European Employers. The authorities in India and in England should not omit to note that the protest entered against Mr. Hartshorn's remarks present the united opinion of both Indian and European employers.—Free Press.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM

VICTORY OVER SWITZERLAND

LONDON, May 22.

Amsterdam.—In the Olympic Hockey Tournament the Indian Team beat Switzerland by 6 goals to nil, after having led at half-time by 2 goals to nil.—Reuter.

ADDING TO THE CHAPTER OF BLUNDERS.

MR. MODY ON MR. HARTSHORN'S OUTBURST.

BOMBAY, May 23.

Discussing the situation created by the attack made by Mr. Hartshorn against the Tatas, Mr. H. P. Mody, President of Indian Merchants Chamber in a press interview said:—

"Mr. Vernon Hartshorn's amazing outburst against Bombay capitalists raiser a variety of considerations. It is inconceivable that a man who has been elevated to a position which requires that he should inspire general confidence in his impartiality, sense of fairness and judgment, should so far forget himself as to indulge in wild talk about a subject of which he knows nothing, and which he has not even attempted to study. It argues a sense of irresponsibility which stamps Mr. Hartshorn as utterly unfit to sit on a Commission which will decide issues of tremendous importance to the Empire. The constitution and early career of the Commission have been one long chapter of blunders and miscalculations. The continuance of Mr. Hartshorn as a member will provide another illustration of the incapacity of those in authority to view things in their proper light.

RECKLESS ATTACK.

The Commission apart, Mr. Hartshorn's reckless attack against Indian industrialists affords an index of the forces that are at work. For some time, it has been the aim of a certain section of Labour in England to represent Indian condition as a menace to the Trade Union movement in the West. Men who might be more usefully employed in investigating conditions nearer home come out to this country to discover what can be done to hold up Indian Labour conditions to this indignation of the world. The object of most of these 'humanitarians' is too obvious to need emphasising. Now, and then we find a genuine search after the truth, of

(Continu on Next Page.)

ANGORA'S PRESENTS TO AFGHAN KING

SILK CARPETS AND MAGNIFICENT CATS.

LONDON, May 23.

Angora.—Representatives of the town presented the King and Queen of Afghanistan with a beautiful album, two silk carpets and two magnificent Angora cats. King Amanullah gave a banquet in honour of Mustapha Kemal. King Amanullah and Queen Souriya will spend the festivals of Courban and Bairam at Constantinople.—Reuter.

CREDITS GUARANTEE SCHEME

EXCLUSION OF INDIAN TEXTILE BUSINESS

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, May 23.

In the House of Commons, during question time, Col. Kenworthy asked why Indian textile business had been excluded from the Credits Guarantee Scheme and whether the Government of India had been consulted in this regard.

Mr. Hacking said the exclusion was made at the request of the Manchester and Bradford Chambers of Commerce and after consultation with the Eastern Banks. The Government of India was also consulted.—Reuter.

34 CHILDREN DROWNED

SEQUEL TO A STEAM LAUNCH'S CAPSIZAL

LONDON, May 22.

Moscow.—A steam launch carrying 80 children capsized in river Kuban near Temriuk. Thirtyfour children were drowned.—Reuter.

VAN LEAR BLACK UNDAUNTED.

FLIGHT TO BE CARRIED OUT

LONDON, May 22.

Amsterdam.—The Royal Dutch Air Line has received the following cable from the pilot, Scholte from Khartoum: Van Lear Black and Geyssendorfer have left on Monday afternoon by special train. Hold aeroplane in readiness at Marseilles. Van Lear Black still intends to carry out flight.

Khartoum.—Van Lear Black cancelled flight owing to a damaged wing and engine trouble. He left for Cairo last night by special train and if necessary will charter special steamer at Alexandria for Marseilles and then for London. As the second machine is not ready now he proposes to fly to Tokio first and to Cape Town later. The Date of his departure for Tokio is not certain.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF COTTON WORKERS' WAGES.

BALLOT RESULT AGAINST PROPOSAL

LONDON, May 22.

The Ballot on the proposal to reduce the wages of cotton workers by 12·5 per cent. held by the Federation of Master Cottonspinners Manchester, among its members shows that the requisite majority for the proposal has not been obtained. Only 28 per cent of the Egyptian section is in favour of the resolution, while 66 per cent. of the American Section is for no further action being taken.—Reuter's Special.

(A Reuter Cable from London May 4th said:—"A proposal to reduce the wages of cotton workers by twelve and a half per cent. is contained in a resolution passed by the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cottonspinners' Associations, Manchester. The resolution is an important development of the cotton crisis.

A copy of the resolution has been sent to the Members of the Federation with two ballot papers, one for the American Section and one for the Egyptian Section, and members are asked to vote whether they are willing to leave the question of reduction of wages to be dealt with by the Federation Committee, and close the mills if it is necessary to enforce the demand."

MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

PROCEEDING ON EUROPEAN TOUR

JAMMU, May 22.

The Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir with party left yesterday by a special train "en route" for Europe. His Highness gave the following message to his people "Public duty is taking me to England and I am leaving Jamu to-day. I hope to be able to return in about seven months time on the completion of the business which I have to attend to in England. During the period of my absence, I have arranged that the administration of the State shall be in the hands of a cabinet consisting of the following ministers, namely, Sir Albion R. Banerji, Rajamantradhurina Major General Rai Bahadur Janak Singhji and G. E. C. Wakefield who will be in constant touch with me and be responsible for the government of the State during my absence.

"I feel confident that the arrangements which I have made will ensure satisfactory conduct of the administration with due regard to your interests, and I earnestly trust that you will in every way extend to the cabinet your loyal co-operation".—A. P.

BE INTERNATIONAL IN OUTLOOK

QUESTION OF NATIONAL SELF-DEFENCE,

PT. JAWAHARLAL S PLAIN TALK.

POONA, May 23.

Aressing a meeting yesterday presided over by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhanmala Lectures, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that though Indians must be national, being under alien domination, they should also be international in outlook, as India was bound to be involved in the next war, which he thought likely to take place on her frontiers. He next pleaded for a proper place for the masses in the Swaraj constitution for India. To ensure social equality and economic opportunity for all, they should also face social problems, including the problem of untouchability, and there was no use leaving it to other organizations. Pandit Jawaharlal condemned untouchability as inherently scandalous, and referring to the Independence resolution of the Congress, said that no greater nonsense had ever been talked than on the question of national self-defence, if the British withdrew from India. If other powers invaded India after the British withdrawal said the Pandit, the power developed to secure the British withdrawal would suffice to withstand such invasions. Dwelling on the probabilities of foreign invasions, he stated that the international situation was such that there could be no agreement between the Big Powers for the possession of India. Russia neither wanted raw materials nor markets, but was interested in freeing India to weaken England Afghanistan, at the most, could make raids on the Punjab, but could not contemplate the conquest of India, because of her limited resources. The experience gained from the last war, said the Pandit, was that armies sprang in a few months and did not require preparation for a generation as had been suggested by the Skeen Committee. A Nation in earnest could produce a thousand armies in a few months. Concluding, Pandit Jawaharlal urged the boycott of foreign cloth.

Pandit Jawaharlal was the guest of the sons of Lokamanya Tilak during his stay here. He was entertained to pan-supari by the Swaraj Office and the Young Nationalist League when the scheme of parallel Government propounded by the League was discussed. The Pandit also visited the Maharashtra Vyakammandal and left for Malabar.—A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE AND PT. J. NEHRU

PUBLIC RECEPTION AT MATUNGA

The F and G Ward District Congress Committees jointly accorded a public reception to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawarlal Nehru on Monday night at the spacious Maidan opposite King's Circle Gardens, Matunga. There wa a large and representative gathering and in the unavoidable absence from Bombay of Messrs. A. B. Vaidya and F. J. Ginwala, the Presidents of the two Committees Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta was voted to the chair.

Messrs. Abid Ali Jaferbhoy and R. Krishna Iyer extended to the distinguished guests a warm welcome on behalf of the respective Congress Committees.

Responding to the welcome accorded to them Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawarlal Nehru addressed the gathering on the problems confronting the country at the present moment.

THE TASK BEORE COUNTRY.

The first and foremost task before the country, Subhas Babu declared, was the effective boycott of British goods, especially British cloth. He made out a very clear case for such boycott and with convincing logic he tersely analysed the potentialities of a thorough economic boycott in solving the problem of Indian freedom.

The speaker then referred to the need of reorganising the various Congress organisations in the country and making them centres of influence, power and authority. With a net work of Strong Congress organisations and an effective boycott of British cloth it was not impossible for the country to wrest its long denied freedom from the unwilling hands of a determined bureaucracy. But he regretted that the "will" to be free was not so strong in his countrymen. He wanted every one of his contrymen to cultivate that "will." Once every Indian became imbued with this "will," Subhas Babu concluded, no power on earth would, then, be able to resist their march to Swaraj.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS.

Pandit Jawarlal Nehru agreed with Subhas Babu that the Congress institutions should be strengthened. He was convinced, the speaker declared, that it was high time that the Congress took some definite step in the organisation of the peasants and workers and made them understand how necessary it was for them to join the great struggle for National Independence in their own interests.

The concluding portion of his lecture, he devoted to a survey of the international problem in relation to the position of India. In a masterly analysis of the whole situation throughout the world, he refuted the bogey on Afghan invasion, Japanese domination or Soviet designs in India. India had become the pivot of International politics to-day Every nation was anxious that no other nation got control of India.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in an extremely humorous speech complimented the two distinguished patriots in fitting terms.

Messrs. C. K. Narayan Swami and K. A. Subramaniam thanked the distinguished visitors on behalf the two Congress Committees respectively.

GREEK CRISIS

GOVT. RESIGNS

BOISTEROUS SCENES

LONDON, May 22.

Athens.—When Parliament reassembled, the resignation of the Government was announced and the sitting was suspended.

Tsaldarists and Metaxists objected, and boisterous scenes ensued. The speaker left the House and the Vice-Speaker, who is a Metaxist, took the Chair. The opposition held a short sitting itself at which there were no shorthand writers. An amazing feature of the sitting was that a journalist addressed the House from the Press gallery.—Reuter.

M CAFANDARIS FORMING NEW PARTY

LONDON, May 22.

Athens.—The Cabinet has resigned. M. Cafandaris has resigned leadership of the Progressive Liberals owing to divergence between himelf and M. Venezelos and is forming a new party.—Reuter.

FORMATION OF GREEK CABINET.

PARTY LEADERS TO BE CONSULTED

LONDON, May 23.

Athens.—The President, Admiral Condouriotis, will receive party leaders on 24th May to consult each separately on the political situation, but this will be a mere formality as none of them is in a position to assume the reins of Government. The Formation of the Cabint will ultimately be entrusted to Venezelos, who will accept the task. Venezelos' reapperance on the political scene has greatly embittered party strife, Royalists strongly opposing him.—Reuter.

ABSENCE OF SOCIAL BOYCOTT

TRIBUTE TO INDIANS HOSPITALITY,

LONDON, May 22.

Speaking at an "At Home" given by Dowager Lady Boyle under the auspices of the British Indian Union, Major Cadogan said that during his recent tour in India with the Simon Commission two things particularly impressed him, namely, the determination of Indians to tackle two vital questions of health and sanitation, and the opening of a vast field for young Indians. Referring to the welcome given to the Commissioners Major Cadogan said Indians were the most hospitable people in the world. As far as he could make out, social boycott did not exist. He paid a tribute not only to those who were prepared to co-operate with the Commission but to everybody in India for readiness to discuss things. He concluded by saying: "I beg you to believe that to Commissioners went to India and would be going again with one absolute and single purpose, namely, to do best that was possible for the great Indian Empire."—Reuter.

WHEN LABOUR RULES.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

MADRAS, May 22.

In a leading article in "New India" Dr. Besant welcomes the declaration, in the Glasgow "Forward", by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald that when Labour comes into power again, it has been decided to put India on a footing of Dominion status.—A. P.

DR. BESANT CONGRATULATES GOVERNMENT

MADRAS, May 22.

Replying to the Government communique regarding the "interception" of Dr. Besant's letters she writes: I congratulate the Government on its withdrawal from the position that has been assumed by its subordinates. Dr. Besant will leave Madras on 30th instant, sailing from Bombay as originally fixed.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 23.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to questions Sir Austen Chamberlain said that it was not a part of the recent Perso-British Agreement that Persia should recognise the present Government of Iraq. The attention of the Persian Government had been frequently called to the desirability, in their own interests of recognising the present Government of Iraq, thereby placing their relations with Iraq on a normal and friendly footing, but the Persian Government had hitherto not taken this step.

Replying to Mr. Saklatvala, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the agreements signed at Teheran on the 9th and 10th May did not deal with the question of British warships visiting Persian Ports. The informal arrangement in this connection made in 1923 was merely that the Persian Government should be acquainted with the names of the British warships stationed in the Gulf and they would inform their local authorities that the visits of such vessels to the Persian Ports were in order.

Mr. Thurtle asked Sir Austen Chamberlain to specify the regions mentioned in his reply to Senator Kellogg's Note in respect of which His Majesty's Government claimed freedom of action irrespective of any peace pact.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the Government would be prepared at the proper time to offer any explanations which might be required to facilitate negotiations, but at present he did not think it was desirable to add to the statement contained in his Note.

Replying to Mr. Rennie-Smith, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that no difference of opinion had at present arisen in the negotiations connected with the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, but the terms of the new treaty to replace the 1908 Treaty were still being considered, and His Majesty's Government was not yet in a position to take decision on the subject.—Reuter.

CHINA'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS

LONDON, May 23.

Peking. The Chinese Foreign Office has replied to the Note of the American Minister, Mr. MacMurray. The reply says that the Chinese authorities are responsible for the safety of foreigners, but China objects to the marking out special defence areas which is contrary to international usage. The Chinese Foreign Office requests the United States Consul at Tientsin to order abolition of defence area there.—Reuter.

BHAVNAGAR MILL STRIKE

PROTEST AGAINST BLACK-LEGS.

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

The operatives of Bhavnagar Mill, Bhavnagar, who were on a strike for a month and a half out resumed work recently have struck again and the mill is working with half the men from outside. The local men objected to the mill-authorities employing outside men But the management refused to dismiss the men from outside. The strikers threw stones at the mills severely injuring the mill secretary and the engineer. Police have arrested eight strikers.—A. P.

MADRAS SUPPORTS BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

A public meeting held this evening passed a resolution extending support to the Bardoli Satyagraha movement.—A. P.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN JUTE SHARES

MARWARIS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Hundred and fifteen Marwaris who were arrested in Royal Exchange Place and Burra Bazar were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon on a charge of gambling in jute shares by the process of 'Phatka'. Bail was granted to some of the accused, the others being asked to wait till tomorrow.—A. P.

TERMINATION OF STRIKE IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, May 22.

On enquiry, it is learnt that the management of the Sholapur Mills has not officially recognised the branch of the Bombay Textile Workers Union recently started here. The management however, granted interviews to groups of workers and in consultation with them put up notices that the mills would be reopened on May 23rd. The President of the newly started Union who had gone down to Bombay to meet the agents, addressed the strikers at a meeting on his return, and advised them to resume work.

The Mill strike terminated to-day. The sholapur mill opened its gates this morning, and about 80 per cent. of the strikers have resumed work.—A. P.

HINDU MINORITIES OF N. W. INDIA.

RAJA NARENDRANATH'S "DIRECT ACTION."

REPLY TO DR. MOONJE'S STATEMENT.

LAHORE, May 22.

Raja Narendranath has issued the following statement to the Press in reply to Dr. Moonje's statement, at the All Parties' Conference in Bombay, to the effect that Raja Narendranath had broken the discipline of the Mahasabha by accepting a seat on the committee of the Punjab Council to assist the Simon Commission and that the Sabha had disowned him so far as the question of administration was concerned though not on purely communal questions:

The Mahasabha has not disowned me so far as communal interests are concerned. I am doing by direct acting what the All Parties' Conference is doing indirectly. The Conference is framing a constitution in view of the approaching visit of the Simon Commission but the leaders are not sending any witnesses for cross-examination nor are they sitting with the Commission to convince it that the country's demand is right and just.

A CHALLENGE.

My note on the rights claimed by the Hindus of northwest India is also being prepared for submission to the Simon Commission and I challenge the cleverest lawyer in the world to cross-examine me on the points that I raise and I will sit with the Commission calling upon the greatest dialectician among them to have a debate argument with me.

GRIEVANCES OF HINDU MINORITY.

Concluding the Raja says that the case of the Hindu Minority on the Northwest Frontier must be put with the same force as was the case of the Muslim Minority there. Other minorities in the country were trying to protect their rights, and he was sure he would be able to convince the world that the Hindu minority at the northwest of India had a much stronger case than that of any other minority and that it had grievances without readress of which Swaraj for India would mean the permanent enslavement of this minority. The Raja asks the public to suspend judgment till his memorandum is published.—A. P.

MPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LD

LONDON, May 22.

The Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, propose to increase its capital to 75 million sterling, by the creation of twenty million new shares of ten shillings each, as the "Continuous expansion of the Companys' business involves a large expenditure on the capital account during the coming twelve months."—Reuter Special

BASELESS AND IRRESPONSIBLE.

(Continued from previous Page.)

which the most notable instance was the Tom Shaw Deputation which carried out investigations in a most through and painstaking manner. Mr. Hartshorn has chosen to ally himself with those whose only object is to make things difficult for Indian industries. If his outburst is a sample of the fairness and judgment which he is going to bring to bear on the problems of India, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his party will have a lot of things to explain away. Lord Birkenhead also must feel a little uncomfortable after the way in which he enthused over the transcendent merits of the little team he had got together to provide India with a constitution.—Free Press.

UNCALLED FOR ATTACK ON TATAS

MR. BHATTER'S PROTEST

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Mr. S. K. Bhatter, the Vice-President of the Indian Chamber Calcutta, in an interview to the Free Press strongly deprecated the uncalled-for attack on Tatas made by Mr. Hartshorn. The allegation is, he said, to put it mildly irresponsible, and it is regrettable that one who is connected with the British Parliament and the Simon Commission should have committed himself to such a statement without previously ascertaining its authenticity. As regards the Tatas, as Mr. Hartshorn is aware, they have on their staff some well-paid European and American employees, and the Tatanagar is a striking example of Indian industrial development under combined Indian and European co-operation. Comparison is obvious, but Mr. Hartshorn before committing himself to such allegations should have visited a number of European and Indian-managed concerns and adjudged their respective merits.—Free Press.

ADVANCE PERSIA

100 STUDENTS TO BE SENT TO EUROPE EVERY YEAR

FACILITIES FOR STUDYING SCIENCES

LONDON, May 22.

Teheran.—The Mejliss to-day passed a bill in favour of sending, every year, for six successive years, 100 students to Europe to study different sciences. The annua appropriation for each batch will be 100,000 tomans.—Reuter.

WHITE RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS SENTENCED

LONDON, May 23.

Warsaw.—Thirty-seven White Russian Communists have been found guity and four former members of the Diet, namely Taraseklewicz, Rakmichaylowski, Woloszyn and Miolta, have been sentenced to twelve years penal servitude. Others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three years to eight years. Nineteen others were acquitted these including a Priest named Ostrowski and a politician Luckiewicz.—Reuter.

JAIN-PALITANA DISPUTE

FINAL SETTLEMENT TO-DAY ?

SIMLA, May 23.

The representatives of Jains had a talk to-day with their legal adviser and negotiations between the two parties are still proceeding. While the Jains are prepared to recognise personal representation to the Chief of Palitana in his executive capacity there is considerable difference of opinion on the capitation tax. A final settlement may be expected tomorrow.—A. P.

ALLEGED ANTI-SOVIET PLOT

TWO MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, May 23.

Riga.—The Soviet Tribunal at Smolensk trying cases of alleged "economic counter-revolutionary plot" has sentenced to death two men and awarded long imprisonment to six others.—Reuter.

COTTON INDUSTRY BILL

LORDS PASS SECOND READING

LONDON, May 22.

The House of Lords have passed the second reading of the Cotton Industry Bill.—Reuter.

HYDE PARK CASE

LONDON, May 22.

It has been definitely decided to confine the proposed Hyde Park case enquiry to interrogation of Miss Savidge (not Savage) by Scotland Yard.—Reuter.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

SCALDING PAINS

YOU ought to know the cause of the scalding pains which torture you when you try to pass water. You would then choose De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills in preference to any other remedy.

The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your loins, cutting and tearing pains when you pass water, just as if there were small splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills, they cost very litte and the first dose will do you good.

Ask Distinctly for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery..Never Touched by Hand

BARDOLI—TO PAY FOR BACK BAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

to remain firm in their resolve and fear only God who would surely give them victory in the end.

Mr. Balooch also addressed the meeting in a powerful speech in Gujarati which was listened to by the whole audience with rapt attention. Mr. Vallabbhai who wound up the proceedings with a brief speech emphasised, the purely economical and local nature of the struggle and said it would become an all India issue only by the peculiarly lawless and repressive policy of Government.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS SWARAJYA.

Maulana Shaukatali then addressed a similar meeting at Sarbhon late in the night. Sharadaben in thanking the Maulana and Meer Balooch on behalf of the people of Sarbhon for their message of sympathy and encouragement asked the people not to forget the fact that this was for the first time that farmers were fighting purely an economical question in such an organised and peaceful manner and braving all hardships and oppression to which they were subjected to for nearly 3 months. There is no occassion for giving the struggle a political turn although it is true that this struggle was the first step towards Swarajya, and many leaders would come to express their sympathy in our suffering and sorrow. After the meeting dispersed the Maulana motored to Navsari to catch the midnight express for Bombay. Sirdar Mangalsingh, the Akali leader, will be arriving in Bardoli this morning on a short visit.

MUSLIM LEADERS' APPEAL TO INDIANS.

SATYAGRAHA RESULTS GRATIFYING

The following is the statement issued by Moulana Mahomed Shafi Daoodi, M.L.A., President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India on his return from Bardoli.

"What I have seen of the Bardoli Satyagraha is very gratifying. The resistance that the Bardoli farmers are offering is being looked upon as a very great performance in and around the place. It will not take a long time to realize its importance as an effective factor in the solution of the Hindu-Moslem tension. Beyond all my expectations, I found the Mussalman population of the town and suburb of Surat recognizing and appreciating the far-reaching consequences of the sacred struggle that Bardoli farmers were making. They were fully alive to the fact that the struggle in Bardoli was going to benefit the whole of India and consequently it must have universal support. They had been doing all that lay in their power in dissuading even the evil genius amongst the Mussalmans by quoting verses from Quran and impressing on them that patriotism apart they are not to be benefited in the long run by supporting the bureaucracy of the place.

BUTCHERS UNWILLING TO KILL CATTLE.

I found the head of the butchers exclaiming it would be a woeful day for him if he was to think of deriving some monetary gain from the miseries of the oppressed peasantry of Bardoli. He said some Buffaloes had been brought to him for slaughter but he and his men had abstained from doing it. Strenuous efforts are of course being made by Government Officials to induce the land holding people to purchase the forfeited lands, but in all probability officials will be disillusioned and lands forfeited will have to be left fallow.

The movement is in the hands of Vallabbhai Patel, Maniram Kothari and others who have got the reputation for their kind feelings for the poor to whatsoever community they belong. They have by their devotion inspired confidence in the masses and that is what I found is the welcome sign of the success of the movement.

APPEAL TO INDIANS

I cannot close this interview without making an earnest appeal with all the emphasis I can command that every son and daughter of India should look upon this struggle of Bardoli farmers as their own and should do all that lies in their power to help the poor strugglers."

MORE BUFFALOES FOR BUTCHER'S KNIFE

FURTHER TALES OF REPRESSION

Secretary, Publicity Department, Bardoli Satyagraha, writes:—

The Mamlatdar of Bardoli attached from the house of a Patel of Karachka 8 heads of cattle some of which had been temporarily sent by the parents of the house-wife to supply milk to her children. The Mamlatdar next tried to exploit her feelings for her milch cattle by offering to spare them if she paid up the revenue. "You may mortgage the land if you have no ready money." he continued in his insinuating manner, but the woman simply cut him short by saying "you may drive away the cattle if you like: you shall not make us willingly part with our land. And now you may do your worse. I am off."

CATCHING A TARTAR.

At Delwada, a Japti party paid a visit to Bawa Chhelia's house on the 21st inst. In the old man's absence they tried to persuade the wife to pay up the revenue by saying that he had given written instructions to that effect and further offered to take away any other household articles in lieu, if ready money was not at hand. This talk greatly incensed the house-wife who dared them to do their worst. The Japti party seeing that threats were in vain and finding nothing on which to lay hands, discreetly retired.

A WINDOW-FRAME ATTACHED.

In Sarbhon, the Japti party of Mr. Dave after a long wild goose chase, in the course of the day, seized a window frame with iron bars that was lying in a small out-house.

Cases continue to happen of this ill-treatment of cattle by the Japti employees. It has become a common sight for the villagers to see the Pathans who daily set out in the morning with fresh bamboo sticks in their hands, return at the end of the day after their buffalo-chase and similar adventures with their bamboo sticks broken short, smashed, and splinered in a most tell-tale manner.

HOUSE BURGLED.

Delvada has been the scene of the Japti exploits of Mr. Dave and his Pathans. (1) On the 21st, the compound of one Vallabh Naran Patel was broken into and the sum of Rs. 6-6-0 found in the pocket of his son's coat duly taken.

(2) One cooking-pot and one 'lota' were seized from the backyard of the verrandah of Paistam Hiraji's house.

JOY IN SACRIFICE.

In Shiker, Patel Rambhai Govind Hira was the first whose she-buffaloes were attached. The self-same Patel has been selected as a victim once more.

The Japti Officer Mr. Dave and his party are said to have broken open the back-door of his house with the help of a gun, entered into it and attached 10 vessels. For Mr. Ravishanker Patel it was a veritable turn of good fortune to be always in the forefront among the sacrificing heroes. In his joy over this, he distributed sweets to the village people next morning.

About 40 animals that were attached from Shiker are credited to his name in the Government record. More amount than is due from him has been recovered from the auction of the cattle. And yet he continues to attract the Japtidar's attention. The report is that the Government contemplates one more attachment by breaking open the roof!

ANOTHER AUCTION FARCE.

There was one more auction farce at Valod thana in which some unwary Mussalman from far off Khandesh was imported through the efforts of Mr. Jehangirji of Varod to bid for Sheth Virchand Chenaji's pair of horses. Mr. Jehangirji seems to have determined to stand throughout by the Government in the present crisis and so he faithfully played the bidder in order to raise the bid as far as possible. The pair was knocked down at last for Rs. 145 which is hardly 1/4 of the value of the animals. One Mohamed Hosein Sareswala carried away two buffaloes worth at least Rs. 400 for Rs. 31, and a mare attached at the same village (Butwada) for a paltry sum of Rs. 24. These savours of Government prestige were carried to and fro in Government motors and were not left alone for a moment lest some N. C. O. should meet and persuade them to desist from bidding.

One Bhagwan Durlabh of Bhatlav, who was travelling with his cart was, it is said, accosted and threatened with forfeiture of his riding cart unless he paid up his assessment immediately. He is reported to have been detained and his cart taken until at last the man handed to the Talaati his silver waist chain worth about Rs. 50 and purchased his release.

A SERIES OF BLUNDERS.

The Japti Officers took away some days ago a buffalo of a nonkhatedar. Instead of returning the same to its owner, an auction notice for the same has now been afixed for it and that too on the doors of still another person instead of the owner.

At Karchka, the raiders, by a lucky chance, saw the door of a house half opened. They rushed furiously in and got 5 buffaloes and 3 calves besides a number of iron and jute chains, all worth nearly Rs. 550.

The buffaloes made a frantic effort to escape from the Pathan but unfortunately for them the chains in their neck which were trailing along with them, got entagled in their feet and they fell into the Pathan hands again.

THE REVISION SETTLEMENT.

COMMISSIONERS BLUNDERS

The following letters form the concluding portion of the corrspondence which passed between Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai on the one hand and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the other.

COMMISSIONER'S BLUNDER

Mahableshwar, 28th April, 1928.

The following letters then passed:—

Dear Mr. Ker,—While acknowledging receipt of your letter dated the 23rd instant in reply to the representation to His Excellency submitted by the eight M.L.C.'s from Gujarat including myself I may venture to state that there was hardly any reason for hurrying His Excellency's reply before the interview which His Excellency was pleased to grant on the 24th instant.

I may state here that it was not the intention of the Gujarat members to object to any equitable and just taxation, but to request His Excellency to order a fresh inquiry into the recent Revision Settlement of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas with a view to set right grave mistakes both in data and in the decision arrived at on those data.

The signatories believed that the Settlement Commissioner had blundered in taking rentals as the sole basis for revision especially as no objections were invited on his report:

MISLEADING DATA.

Even in using rental data for his purposes he has blundered in not eliminating rents of an abnormal period or in not taking the average rental of the whole of the last 30 years' period. The data too are misleading and insufficient and the decision of Government arrived at on such data is bound to be faulty.

As regards profits I may be permitted to state that we are convinced that owing to falling prices and decrease in yield and considerable increase in the cost of production and in the cost of living they are negligible and it will be apparent from the rentals statistics given in the report that barring the abnormal years from 1918, the rentals were never so high as to justify any increase at the revision.

INEQUITABLE BURDEN.

In your reply His Excellency has been pleased to regard and reduce our proposal to resign our membership of the Legislative Council and to seek re-election, to a 'reductio ad absurdum' by stating that no one in the world is willing to pay taxes and that for the purpose of proving such a self-evident and an axiomatic proposition no resignations were called for. In that connection I may venture to submit that neither the signatories nor the electorates in Gujarat desire to shirk in any degree their liability to bear an equitable burden of taxation. Gujarat has been bearing all along more than its equitable share; in this particular instance, however, the burden is decidedly inequitable and what we seek is not to shift the incidence of taxation inequitably but to have it adjusted on the lines of the existing law and rules thereunder.

FALSE PRESTIGE.

In the reply stress has been placed on the vote of the Legislative Council as barring any further inquiry to find out the truth as to the correctness or otherwise of the revision settlement of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas. May I venture to submit that the Hon. Mr. Rieu had specifically refused to be bound by the vote of the Council. If, however, the vote of the Council of March last as to the policy is to be raised to the dignity of a bar to further inquiry to find out the truth, why should His Excellency be pleased to ignore the resolution of the same Council passed in March, 1927, by an overwhelming majority? I respectfully submit that where there is the will, there is the way; and prestige of one or two officers should not be confused with the prestige of Government, which would be rather enhanced by His Excellency at least ordering the officers of Government to look into the matter to ascertain the substance or otherwise of the grievances so persistently urged, as submitted by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai and myself at the interview.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

Lastly, I respectfully beg to submit to His Excellency that whatever such a modest prayer as an inquiry through even Government's own officers is being turned down, there is hardly any other recourse open to us but to stick to our decision as to resign our membership of the Legislative Council and to seek re-election on this issue thereafter.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) DADUBHAI P. DESAI.

CANNOT AGREE TO INQUIRY

30th April, 1928.

I am to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th of April, and to say that it has been submitted to His Excellency.

With regard to the last paragraph of your letter, I am to point out that the statement that "such a modest prayer as an inquiry through even Government's own officers is being turned down" is not correct. What was asked for in the representation signed by the eight Gujarat members of the Legislative Council was "a fresh and independent enquiry" to which request it is not possible, as you were informed in my letter of the 23rd instant, for His Excellency to agree.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) J. C. KER.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C.

FRESH INDEPENDENT INQUIRY

Nadiad, 4th May, 1928.

Dear Mr. Ker,—I am in receipt of your letter dated 30th April, 1928, and, in reply thereto, I desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency that when in our representation we asked for "a fresh and independent enquiry" we did not necessarily mean such enquiry by non-official agency.. As a matter of fact, in using those words we wanted to emphasize the fact that if Government decided to have such enquiry through their own officers instead of a non-official agency that officer should be entirely unconnected with the previous enquiry in that subject and that the enquiry should be open and fresh so as to enable the people or their representatives to present their case. We request that the officer should not be connected with the subsequent coercive measures adopted in the Bardoli Taluka.

SUSPENSION OF RECOVERY.

I and my friends are glad that His Excellency is willing to consider the question of such enquiry through an officer of the Government, and if we are right in our interpretation of His Excellency's meaning, we hope and trust that His Excellency will without delay direct such enquiry, and as a necessary corrollary also direct the suspension of the recovery of the enhanced assessment. If this is done, we, on our part, are prepared, to press upon Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel the advisability of calling off his movement and also to have the land revenue paid up forthwith at the pre-revision rate.

May I, therefore, request you to submit this to His Excellency and let me have his considered and final view in the matter as early as possible in order to enable us to determine the course which we should adopt in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) DADUBHAI P. DESAI.

To

J. C. Ker, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

NOTHING TO ADD

8th May, 1928.

In reply to your letter of the 4th of May, I am to say that you have evidently misunderstood my letter of the 30th of April. In it I merely pointed out that a certain statement made in your letter of the 28th of April was not correct. There is no suggestion in my letter that His Excellency is willing to consider the question of a fresh enquiry through an officer of Government and the letter cannot bear such an interpretation.

On the merits of the case, His Excellency has nothing to add to the statement contained in par 2 of my letter of the 23rd April, and on the question of any further enquiry, he has nothing to add to what is written in that letter and to what he told you personally at your interview with him on the 24th of the same month.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) J. C. KER.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C.

A SPIRITED PROTEST

GUJARAT M. L. C.'S RESIGN.

To

His Excellency the Right Hon.
Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Bombay, Bombay.

Nadiad, 15th May, 1928.

Your Excellency,—We had in our letter of the 18th demanded a fresh and open enquiry into the Revision Settlements of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas, but regret to find that Government has thought it fit to refuse even this reasonable and modest demand. We are of opinion that the refusal is due to Government thinking of its prestige, but we think that Government by adopting this course instead of increasing its prestige is fast losing it and is bringing itself into hatred and contempt by acting lawlessly and ruthlessly in the Bardoli Taluka.

ILLEGAL COERCION.

Again we are convinced that the Government did wrong while the correspondence with Your Excellency was going on, in deliberately launching with the help of Pathan hirelings, a policy of repression and illegal coercion even to the extent of attaching buffaloes without making 'Panchkyas' or inquiry as to their ownership and giving them away to butchers for a trifle, pursued against a poor and helpless peasantry whose only fault appears to be that of asking for bare justice but who even in the face of such provocative measures, have preserved that spirit of self-control, discipline and forbearance which characterise the rural population of this country.

GRAVE BREACHES OF LAW.

Apart, however, from this fact and that such measures are unprecedented in the history of this Presidency, we may be permitted to observe that no wise Government would ever think of resorting to such harsh and illegal methods against this class which has proved a powerful bulwark to the State and has even at the cost of its own legitimate needs and well-being contributed most to maintain it and when a Government forgetful of its own obligations commits grave breaches of law and ruthlessly attempts to trample under foot such a noble law-abiding people, it is but fair and proper for us as a protest against the high-handed policy and illegal measures of the Government in that Taluka to resign our sents on the Bombay Legislative Council and so we request Your Excellency to accept our resignations of the same.—We remain, Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servants,

1. (Sd.) Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira Rural).
2. (Sd.) W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals).
3. (Sd.) Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad Rural).
4. (Sd.) Jivabhai R. Patel (Kaira Rural).
5. (Sd.) Bhimbhai R. Naik (Surat Rural).
6. (Sd.) H. B. Shivdasani (Surat Rural).
7. (Sd.) M. K. Dixit (Surat Urban).

20th May, 1928.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION

I am to acknowledge receipt of the joint letter dated the 15th of May, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, and signed by yourself and six other members of the Legislative Council.

In reply I am to invite your attention to Rule 26 of the Bombay Electoral Rules, which appears to contemplate separate and individual resignations by members who desire to submit them. The rule does not expressly exclude joint resignations, but it indicates that the submission of individual resignations would be the more appropriate procedure in such a case.

On the receipt of such resignations, which should be in the proper form and addressed to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, the necessary action will be taken by notification in the Gazette.

(Sd.) J. C. KER.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Bardoli Satyagraha Committee has issued the following appeal:—

"At its meeting held on the 19th instant, an influential committee has been appointed to collect funds. Names of the members will be announced hereafter. Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta has been elected as Chairman, while Messrs. G. N. Desai and Sha Maganlal Jivanji, will act as Secretaries. Messrs. Raichand Motichand & Co., Jewellers have agreed to work as Treasurers

"A sum of about Rs. 1,000 was subscribed on the spot, and the first instalment of Rs. 1,001 will be sent to Bardoli in a day or two.

"The public of Bombay are now earnestly requested to send in their contributions to Mr. G. N. Desai, B. T. S. Committee, Joshi Building, Kalbadevi (Opp. Bhangwadi), or at the Treasurers' shop at Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazar."

Bardoli v. Britain

What is Bardoli's strength?

The secret is the peasants' confidence.

That all of us to a man are with them.

Are you with them, now?

Then send your mite.

C. R.

Rs. 2,250

in cash given away as prizes. THE COUSINS X WORD COMPETITION No. 2: PUTHUR: TRICHY: (MADRAS PRESY). Latest date for entries 15-6-28. For rules and leaflets apply immediately to the MANAGER.

THE NAME THAT STANDS AS GUARANTEE FOR PURITY & PERFECTION

D. GOOPTU

ANTIPERIODIC MIXTURE

FOR NEARLY A CENTURY IT IS RECOGNISED AS THE ONLY GENUINE REMEDY FOR

MALARIA AND ALL FEVERS

OBTAINABLE FROM CHEMISTS AND STORES.

D.GOOPTU&Co.,

369, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA

Agency enquiries invited.

TO SECURE

Health & Strength

Use ZANDU'S

Makardhwaj

a Remedy that in

Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is

Unrivalled in Ayurved

IN

General Debility
Nervous Debility

Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT

Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT

Makardhwaj Guti

Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA

Have it from To-day

Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet

ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2

Wonderful Leprosy Cure

This divine specific is capable of curing 18 sorts of Leprosy irrespective of their condition and stage:—Red, black, white, copper coloured spots, disfigured face, numbness, thickness of skin, devoid of sensation, wounds, crooked fingers and toes, etc., etc. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class treatments, Rs. 50/- 25/- and 10 respectively. Send Rs. 5/- in advance.

For particulars apply for our free booklet,

"KUSTUROGANIVARINI."

M. SUBBAREDDI,

PROPRIETOR, **REDDY & Co.,**

Gopalapuram, Via Kothapeta, East Godavary Dist.

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO, Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

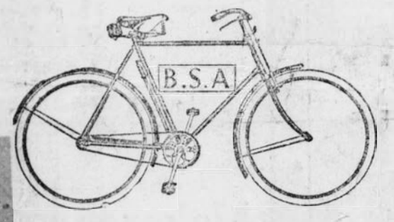
For quality and reliability

B·S·A

Standard Roadster Bicycle

Built throughout in the B.S.A. factories from the highest grade materials only, and carefully tested at every stage of manufacture, the B.S.A. Standard Roadster Bicycle, No. 3a, is unequalled for its smooth running, reliability and long service.

Like all other B.S.A. Bicycles, the B.S.A. Standard Roadster Bicycle is guaranteed for 50 years.



Look for this trade mark on the steering head and the Three Piled Rifles on all important parts.

Send for free illustrated B.S.A. catalogue.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., 313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

B.S.A. Motor Bicycles from 2.49 h.p. to 9.36 h.p. (14 models).

SYRUP HÆMOGEN

of The BENGAL IMMUNITY Co., Ltd

Is a BLOOD RESTORATIVE and aids DIGESTION. An Ideal Tonic after an attack of Malaria or Typhoid. Very useful in the treatment of general debility and for Tuberculosis patients.

Obtainable from all leading CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, or from

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:

The POPULAR PHARMACY,

Phone No. 40784. GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY 7.

IF YOU WISH TO READ

" THE WORLD'S NEWS "

SUBSCRIBE TO THE

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news, The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."

CALCUTTA.

RELIEF FOR STRIKERS

LABOUR LEADERS PROPOSE STARTING FUND

LATEST EXODUS FIGURES

Labour leaders are concentrating their efforts on the question of relief; and it is proposed to start a relief fund on June 15. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has already contributed towards this Fund a sum of Rs. 1,000 and it is anticipated there will be a generous response to this appeal from all parts of India.

EXODUS STATISTICS.

The exodus figures available from Mr. Dange who is in charge of statistics show that at least 75,000 men have left for their villages. This, he said, was a modest estimation about which there could be no doubt. The report published in a contemporary that the exodus would not exceed 50,000 was not based on facts because the exodus had begun as early as three months ago when the workers of the Sassoon group mill struck work. In this connection, the Strike Committee is seriously thinking of chartering a few steamers to enable the needy strikers to leave for their villages.

CHARGE OF BOGUS REGISTRATION.

It appears there is going to be a sharp controversy regarding the registration of the "Girni Kamgar Mahamandal" by Mr. Mayekar. A notice has been served on the Registrar of Trade Unions by Mr. Alwe, a pro-strike leader that Mr. Mayekar did not represent the "Girni Kamgar Mahamandal" and therefore his application for its registration was "bogus." In this connexion Mr. Alwe as President of the "Girni Kamgar Union" and Mr. Dange as its secretary have sought an interview with the Registrar of Trade Unions, which has been granted.

STRIKERS' CLASH WITH 'BLACKLEGS.'

A clash between strikers and "blacklegs" who were chiefly clerks and oilmen occurred on Tuesday evening opposite the Kasturchand Mills. The clerks came to blows with some strikers on the question of entering the mill but the arrival of the police on the scene averted further trouble. One of the strikers has been arrested in this connection.

The usual meeting at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi was addressed by Messrs. Alwe and Bradley. The question of relief formed the theme of the speeches and workers were exorted to leave for their villages. At the meeting of strikers held on Monday Mr. Dange's name was mentioned through in advetence. We understand he did not address the meeting.

250 MEN OF JAMSHEDPUR TRAFFIC DEPT. "DOWN TOOLS"

STRIKERS DISMISSED: NEW MEN BEING ENGAGED

The Tata Iron and Steel Companay announces that about 250 men in the permanent way section of the Traffic Department at Jamshedpur have struck work. The strikers have been dismissed and new men are being engaged in their places.

HOLSAPUR MILLS START WORK ING

SHOLAPUR, May 22.

The Sholapur Mills started working with about 80 per cent of normal labour.—A. P.

HAMBURG GAS-POISONING TRAGEDY

100 DIE; 171 UNDERGO TREATMENT

LONDON, May 22.

Hamburg.—The death-roll on account of Phosgene poisoning is ten while, 171 are undergoing treatment in hospital. The police have confiscated all foodstuffs likely to be affected by the gas.—Reuter.

FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA AND BACK IN 8 DAYS!

PROPOSED FLIGHT OF A DUCHESS

LONDON, May 22.

The sexagenarian Duchess of Bedford plans to fly to India and back in eight days early in June, with Captain Barnard as pilot, in the machine "Princess Xenia" monoplane in which Hinkler and Mcintosh attempted a non-stop flight to India last

SIR ALAN COBHAM ARRIVES AT LAS PALMES

LONDON, May 23.

Las Palmas.—Sir Alan Cobham returning from his flight around Africa, arrived here yesterday and landed in the harbour at Laluz.—Reuter.

JEDDAH NEGOTIATIONS

SUSPENDED DUE TO PILGRIMAGE SEASON

BRITISH MISSION TO SUBMIT REPORT

LONDON, May 22.

The Colonial Office announces that negotiations begun at Jeddah on 8th May, between Sir Gilbert Clayton and the King of Hedjaz have progressed satisfactorily. They have now been suspended owing to the approach of the pilgrimage season, and a British mission will be coming to London to submit the report. It will return to Jeddah at the earliest possible date to resume negotiations which have throughout been animated with the spirit of conciliation and genuine desire to ensure good replations.—Reuter.

MATHER MINE DISASTER

82 KILLED: NO HOPE OF SAVING REMAINING 115

LONDON, May 22.

Brownesville.—The death roll in the Mather mine disaster has now reached 82, and it is feared that the remaining 115 will be added though one man miraculously survived sixty hours in airlock.—Reuter.

STRIKE AT THE KURLA MATCH FACTORY

LABOUR UNION FORMED

Since Saturday last there have been labour troubles at the Bombay Match works at Kurla. On Tuesday the 22nd inst. over 500 men and women went on strike and the work in the Factory had to be carried on with a partial complement of hands. Reduction of wages, heavy finds unprovoked assaults, nonpayment of compensation due to men and women meeting with accidental injuries in the cause of employment and also non-payment of wages to these persons if they have to remain absent from work owing to the injuries, non-payment of overtime rates, excessive hours of work, etc., are some of the causes of discontent among the work people. At a meeting of the operatives employed in the said factory held on Monday the 21st inst. at Kurla a union called the "Kurla Match Factory Labour Union" was formed with the following office-bearers:—President: Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. G. N. Sahastrabudhe, B. A., and C. N. Kalyanpurkar; Treasurer:—Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary: Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M. A., and Asstt. Secretary: Mr. K. V. Bandal.

The grievances of the operatives employed in the factory are being formulated and the necessary steps will shortly be taken to get the grievances redressed through the Union by all legitimate and peaceful means.

THEOSOPHICAL STUDY CLASS AT HADALA

NO DISTINCTION OF CASTE OR CREED

HADALA, May 18.

The annual Theosophical study class at Hadala which is held every year for the last 13 years during the summer vacation commenced on the 12th and close on the 21st and all Theosophists attending the same are entertained as guests of Durbarshree Vajsur Vala of Hadala. Mr. H. K. Mehta is conducting the class and is attended by about 75 persons from Gujrat, Kathiawar and Bombay. Readings from Theosophical books, prayers debates and discussions on social, religious and economical questions, form some of the interesting features of this class. One very attractive feature of this study class is the total absence of all distinction of castes and creed. Hindus of different castes, Parsis and Mahomedans all dine on the same table and live like brothers and sisters in the true Theosophical spirit. The class is also attended by a large number of Parsi and Hindu ladies. The entire expenses incurred in conducting the class are paid by Durbar Saheb Shri Vajsur Vala of Hadala who is an old and ardent Theosophist.

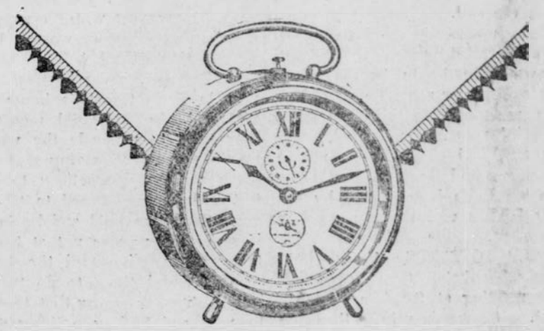
Tested Astrology and Talisman.

State time and Date of Birth or Letter. 1 to 4 questions, Re. 1. Annual Life Rs. 2. Navagraha Kavacha Rs. 3. Guaranteed "Special Kavachas" to fulfil all intentions Rs. 10 to 50.

Sarada Astrological Bureau,

Manjaputhur, Viriyur P. O. (Via) Tirukoilur, S. I. Rly.

Innumerable testimonials from various gentlemen.



Hundreds of Time-pieces are being offered to-day in the market, all claiming to be 'the best.'

The proof lies in performance.

We have tested all the various makes and are satisfied, as expert clock-makers, that the **WEST END** (Jaz) Alarm Time-piece is second to none and the cheapest for the splendid value given.

West End Watch Co.

WEST END JAZ' ALARM

CONTINUOUS ALARM Rs 7
INTERMITTENT ALARM 7/8
Radium Dials Rs 2 Extra

4 REASONS—WHY?

ONE SHOULD INSURE WITH

THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE LD.

Rs. 200,000 DEPOSITED WITH THE GOVT.

1. Permanent disability Features.
2. Revival of lapsed policies any time before completion of their terms.
3. Guaranteed investment policies are unique and unprecedented.
4. Automatic non-forfeiture provisions with other up-to-date privileges.

For Prospectus and District Agency Apply To

Managing Director, 15, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

HASU-NO-HANA REGD

MADE BY

GROSSMITH'S

Famed throughout the world as the leading distillers of Perfumes and Fine Soap Makers.

Hasu-No-Hana enjoys a world-wide reputation for a wonderful delicacy and charm unapproached by any other perfume.

Its fragrance is exquisitely floral and delightfully unique.

The Hasu-No-Hana series includes—

PERFUME.

FACE POWDER.	HAIR LOTION.
POWDER LEAF BOOKS.	TOILET WATER.
TOILET SOAP.	SHAMPOO POWDER.
TOILET CREAM.	BRILLIANTINE.
DENTAL CREAM.	TALCUM POWDER.
BATH CRYSTALS.	SACHETS.

CACHOUS.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS.

Made by J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., LONDON.

AGENT IN INDIA:—WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

CASHIER OF A. H. WHEELER AND CO CONVICTED.

The charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,402-9-2 brought by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Co. against Vasant Dhondoo Otvanekar, a cashier in the firm, culminated on Tuesday in the conviction of the latter. The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo four months' hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default six months further rigorous imprisonment. V. R. Hande the accountant of the firm who also stood charged with the same offence, was acquitted by the Magistrate.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

The case for the prosecution was that the account books of the firm were in charge of the first accused. It was also his duty to receive payments on behalf of the firm, enter them in the account books and finally deposit the money in the Banks. The duty of the second accused, it was alleged, was that of checking the accounts every evening.

In March, 1927, as a result of certain suspicious circumstances Mr. Chard, the General Manager of the firm instructed the Head Clerk to keep a strict watch over the first accused and examine the account books. Accordingly the Head Clerk one day checked the accounts and reported that there was a shortage in cash. The accused it is alleged immediately admitted that he had misappropriated about Rs. 6,000 and asked time to pay back the amount. But as he failed to make good the amount a complaint against the two accused was lodged with the police. A close examination of the account books by the Chief Accountant showed that the accused had misappropriated several sums of money amounting in all to Rs. 10,462-9-2.

DEFALCATIONS BEGAN TWO YEARS AGO.

The accused admitted having misappropriated to the extent of Rs. 3,000. In regard to the balance he alleged that Mr. Chard and other clerks in the office were responsible for it. He next stated that the defalcations began two years ago and it was not possible for him now to say what particular sums were misappropriated by him. He further alleged that he had paid a sum of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Chard and it was he who tempted him to commit such offences.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST 2ND ACCUSED.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment held that there was no shred of evidence against the second accused to show that he had received moneys. His Worship therefore acquitted him. As regards the first accused he was convicted and sentenced as above.

WADIA DEFAMATION CASE.

TRANSFER APPLICATION BY DEFENDANT

Another application for the transfer of the defamation case brought by Mr. F. R. Wadia of Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co. against Mr. J. P. Wadia, the Acting Secretary of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, which is at present before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

In this instance it was the defendant, Mr. J. P. Wadia, who made the application. It stated that the complainant filed two informations against him in March and September, 1927, in respect of certain letters that he had written to the complainant which were alleged to be defamatory of the complainant and his firm. The applicant pleaded guilty to the first case on the advice of his pleader who told him that the complainant had agreed not to proceed with the second case. In spite of this the case was being proceeded with in the Third Court and from the remarks made by the Magistrate the applicant apprehended that the Magistrate was biassed against him and that he would not get a fair and impartial trial at his hands. The applicant therefore prayed for the transfer of the case to any other Court.

The Magistrate caused a notice to be issued against Mr. F. R. Wadia so that the application might be argued in his presence.

WORLD'S LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

SAMMY MANDELL BEATS JIMMY MCLARNIN

LONDON, May 22.

New York—The world's lightweight championship fight in which Sammy Mandell beat Jimmy McLarnin, on points, was one of the greatest exhibitions of boxing skill in the lightweight class since Benny Leonard was in his prime. Mandell slashed and tore McLarnine through the 15 rounds of the contest; but was not able to knock him out. McLarnin with his left eye closed, right eye party closed, and the nose bleeding badly, fought every inch. 20,000 spectators applauded his bulldog courage.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALIST CONGRESS

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Mr. V. D. Rishi writes:—

The triennial International Spiritualist Congress will be held in London in the first week of September 1928 and will be attended by the representatives of several nations. It is open to Spiritualist Societies, Associations and recognised groups who are asked to send their delegates. The Indian Spiritualist Society which I am organising has been accorded an invitation to join and it has been decided to send a delegate and if possible more, to represent the Society in particular and India in general. It will be a very important function inasmuch as experienced Spiritualists from different countries will, besides taking part in the deliberation of the Congress, have the opportunity of exchanging ideas with one another and replenishing their knowledge. The special feature of the ensuing Congress will be a series of Seances in private circles to demonstrate the higher phenomena of spiritualism. The practical demonstration by highly developed mediums will enable the delegates to introduce those methods in their respective countries, thereby experimentally proving the truth of spiritualism.

Spiritualism is nothing other than the study of life in its fullness and reality; life in two alternating forms, visible and invisible. There are very few men yet who know the life invisible and have traced the laws. The invisible life is the seat of forces and powers which animate the cosmos. Unless you know it, no one will be able to solve the riddle of the universe. The pronouncement of religion regarding the future life are inexact or incomplete, and philosophies however fascinating, throw more darkness than light upon human destiny, on account of the numerous and contradictory systems. Spiritualism supplies us the synthesis which conforms better to realities of things that exist in the next world.

India is for ages reputed to be the ancient home of spiritualism and the Western peoples are now admitting the principles which were known to our forefathers by inspirational and intuitive methods. The last Paris Congress which I had the privilege to attend was glad to note that millions in India were believers in spiritualism, although they did not try the new methods devised by other nations of the world.

The visit to London for the Congress will require considerable amount of money for adequately representing India in the world Congress. It will enable the delegates to study at first hand the advanced methods of the West about spirit photography, materialisation, clairvoyance etc. so that they can be introduced in India. The Society which I am organising is yet quite in its infancy and I have, therefore, to seek support from those who sympathise with the case of spiritualism. *It would be deeply regrettable if India is not represented in that august gathering for sheer want of funds. The honour of our country is at stake.* It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that sympathisers will contribute liberally to defray the expenses required for the emision.

"HOWLERS" FROM SCHOOL.

The following are a selection of schoolboy and schoolgirl howlers showing the progress made during the year by our young hopefuls:

A welsher is a native of Wales.

The sun never sets on the British Empire because the British Empire is in the east and the sun sets in the west.

Finally James the Second gave birth to a son so the people turned him off the throne.

The Minister of War is the clergyman who preaches to the soldiers in the barracks.

After twice committing suicide Cowper lived till 1,800 when he died a natural death.

A passive verb is when the subject is the sufferer as "I am loved."

A blizzard is the inside of a duck.

Queen Elizabeth rode through Coventry with nothing on and Raleigh offered her his clock.

Cotton is grown on some parts of the deacon.

Shakespeare lived at Windsor with his merry wives.

The "Root and Branch Bill" ordered farmers to prune their trees every year.

The King wore a scarlet robe trimmed with vermin.

The whole world except the United States lies in the temperance zone.

Wolsey saved his life by dying on the way from York to London.

Polonius was a mythical sausage.

The masculine of "vixen" is vicar.

Henry VIII was very cruel to Ann Boleyn and ironed her. (The text book says, "he pressed his suit on her.")

In the eighteenth century travelling was very romantic; most of the high roads were only bridal paths.

The chief duties of an M. P. are to go to sleep when another man is speaking, and force his party into power.

G. B. Shaw is the captain of the London Fire Brigade.

A street is a road that has a very good class of people in it.

A connoisseur is a man who stands outside the picture palace.

Barbarians are things put into bicycle wheels to make them run smoothly.

Ambiguity means telling the truth when you don't want to.

A Soviet is a cloth used by waiters in hotels.

To be called to the Bar is to be treated to a drink.

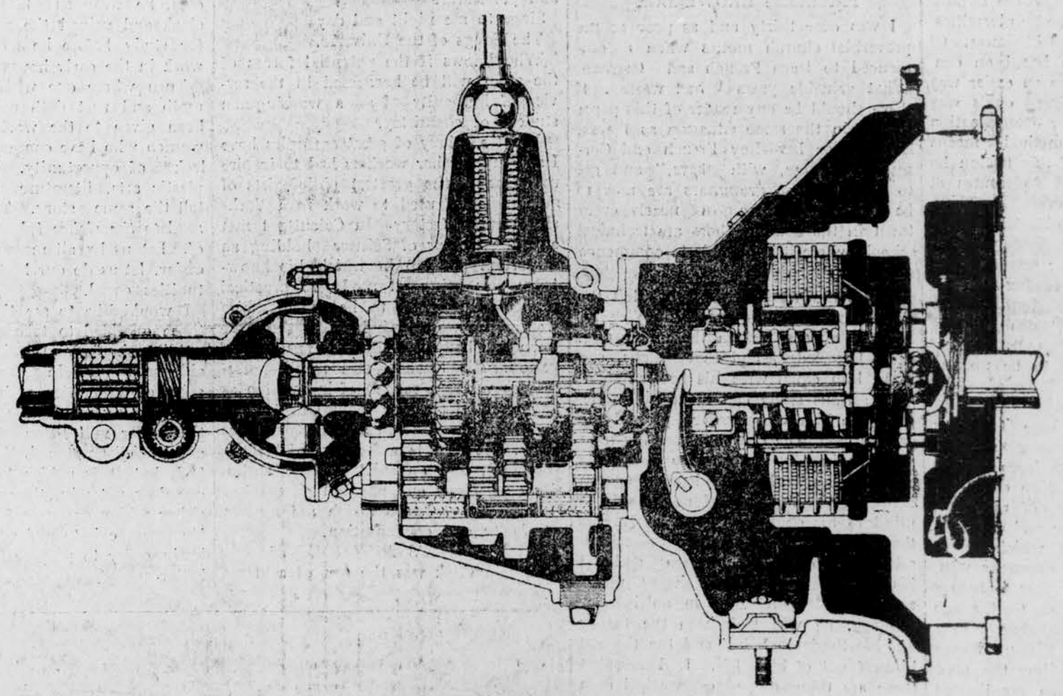
Amsterdam.—It is reported from Khartoum that Van Lear Black's flight has been abandoned for the present in consequence of engine trouble and the difficulties arising from lack of suitable landing places.—Reuter.

The NEW CAR

The NEW CLUTCH AND TRANSMISSION

Patterned after the famous Lincoln, these units give an operating ease never before found in moderate priced cars. The nine plate multiple dry disc clutch and the transmission are designed to make shifting of gears remarkably easy. Getaway is unexcelled by any car made to-day. Three speeds forward and one reverse. All gears are made of heat-treated chrome alloy steel. The only light car in which transmission shafts are mounted on ball and roller bearings.

Smooth change of gears and long life of transmission is largely dependent on an efficient clutch. This Clutch immediately disengages its driven members and the gears engage without clashing or strain.



Ford

23 YEARS OF PUBLIC PREFERENCE

KARNATAK MUSLIM WOMENS CONFERENCE

STRONG CONDEMNATION OF PURDAH

HUBLI, May 17.

The Karnatak Muslim Women's Conference was held to-day under the presidentship of Mrs. Eliza, Head Mistress of the Bijapur Girls' School. Mrs. Khatib spoke strongly in favour of Muslim girls' education.

The President said in a learned speech, that Karnatak was most backward in education and it was the first time that Muslim ladies had assembled together. In the East the question of girls' education was treated with indifference. Japan followed the west and entered the field of progress. In India only one per cent of women were educated, while amongst Musalmans there was only one educated woman in 5 thousand. Dealing with the benefits of education she said that women must get education because it improved health and hygiene and helped them in the matter of child welfare which was the principal duty of women. She then criticised the Pardah system and asked women to take physical exercise in their homes. In the end she appealed for the starting of a weekly club for Muslim women where they could be taught to read and sew.—"Tej."

PROF. H. M. BHATT COMMITS SUICIDE

TRAGIC END OF A BRILLIANT CAREER

(From A Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, May 20.

The whole town of Junagadh was shocked to learn the sad news that Prof. Harilal Madhavji Bhatt, M.A., acting Principal of the local Bahauddin College had committed suicide after swallowing carbolic acid and cutting his throat with a razor.

No reliable information is available in order to trace the cause of the tragedy. It seems, however, that serious domestic squabbles are at the bottom of this tragedy which has plunged the town into gloom, as the deceased by his amiableness and unassuming nature had endeared himself to all.

He was for several years a Fellow and Examiner of the Bombay University.

The untimely end of a brilliant career is mourned here by all—students and citizens alike. May his soul rest in peace!

London. Major General G. F. I. Graham the Indian mutiny veteran is dead. —Reuter's Special.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER
General Insurance Co is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 24 1928

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution.

CULTURE FOR ALL.

WEALTH WHICH LIES HIDDEN IN BOOK

"ONE LANGUAGE LEARNT IS ONE SOUL GAINED"

KNOWLEDGE PRICELESS BEYOND RUBIES

This article is written principally for people of small means whom I hope to benefit by showing what can be done by determination and perseverance. It is not my intention to try to help anyone to make money, not because I am contemptuous of pelf, nor because I cannot appreciate the security and material comforts it brings. The concentrated folly of the statement that love of money is the root of all evil leaves me cold. I would not mind having a few roots, as large as possible for preference But there are mines of English literature full of jewels; there are wonders and magic and awe in the sciences, and glorious discoveries waiting to be made All these treasures and marvels are to be secured or achieved by humble people. More than that, the history of the world proves that the class which has been poor in money, but rich in determination and desire for knowledge, has almost always been responsible for the great improvements which have taken place in human society writes the Rt. Hon. Tom Shaw M.P., in "T. P's Weekly".

I am not going to decry the advantages of public schools and universities That would be mere foolishness. Of course, tuition which is based on centuries of experience offers an easier way to knowledge than forcing one's way into the Temple by sheer determination and intellect. Lack of method means loss of time. But even if this tuition be lacking there are untold pleasures at the disposal of nearly every working man, and he has only to stretch out his hands and seize them.

Micawberish waiting for something to turn up or too much brooding over the wicked state of society are both useless Work, and work alone, can remedy wrongs and improve opportunities Sometimes the failure to be up and doing is due to lack of knowledge of where and how to begin.

In my own particular case from the first days of my commencing to read I had the keenest desire to learn foreign languages and to visit foreign countries Both things seemed out of reach It was an accidental meeting and conversation with an old friend which led to my acquiring a German grammar written by a man who knew how to help a student who had no tutor. Goethe and Schiler are on my bookshelves now with Shakespeare and Milton. Henry Ford's wealth could not buy the pleasure I have had from even my limited knowledge of German. It was a German prince, I think, who said mit *jeder neu erlernten Sprache gewinnt man eine neve Seele* (With every know merely the beginnings of geology, a new soul).

Surely if our mother tongue has a soul there must be a little truth in the saying of the German prince. I have found in French prose a spring and verve which I do not think our language possesses. But French poetry, I think, is much below ours. Ours is grander and more musical, like an organ compared to a guitar. At least to it seems to me.

PRICELESS KNOWLEDGE.

I was over thirty and as poor as the proverbial church mouse when I commenced to learn French and German. What valuable years I had wasted. If there should be any reader of this paper who is in the same situation as I was, let him—or her—buy French and German grammars, with "keys," and get to work. These grammars are now to be had by the score. In nearly every town in the country there are technical schools where it is possible to commence scientific study.

Unless the worker who has left the elementary school is prepared to study, he will always remain the under dog. Only knowledge, and that alone, can make him equal with his brother man Only serious study can make him wise, and give him the power properly to put his case. The ordinary working man gets all the physical exercise his body needs at his work. He brings, or can bring in the majority of cases, a fresh mind to his studies. Once he realises that unless he is prepared to make himself fitted to meet other men and put his point of view he will always, under any state of Society, be in an inferior position, he will kick both the theory of "too tired to study" and the theorist himself out of his life. I know that there are thousands of overworked men and women, but I hold that the ordinary worker is capable of sustained mental application if he can be induced to determine to seek knowledge. The ordinary man and woman can by study, without tuition, acquire knowledge priceless beyond rubies.

How can either of them be benefited by remaining a vegetable and waiting for a "better state of Society"? All the time the wonders of Nature are to be observed by the trained eye. Was ever a marvel from an Eastern story more marvellous than a slice of foraminiferal limestone under a microscope? I know merely the beginings of geology, and yet Nature

Sings to me night and day
The Songs of the Universe.

Who knows if the potential forces of the atom will be harnessed in the service of humanity by a workingman student of chemistry?

What a galaxy of great examples have I and my brother workers had to inspire us! One of the greatest philologists of modern times used to work in a Yorkshire textile factory. In Calcutta I met a young Doctor of Science holding an important position in which his knowledge was being turned to practical service. He used to be a Lancashire weaver, we were both born in the same town and had worked at the same occupation. His teacher—and mine—possesses as wide a range of knowledge as any man I have ever met. Our teacher had been a weaver in a town two miles away. He also is a Doctor of Science (London), and an acknowledged authority on geology and physical geography. He writes text books which are models of clarity and condensation.

POOR MEN'S ATTAINMENTS.

Captain Cook was the son of a farm labourer and worked on the farm himself until he was thirteen, when he got a little schooling. He became a shop assistant, determined to go to sea and was one of the first navigators and discoverers of his time. He was, in the best sense of the words, a self-educated man. Hugh Miller, one of the fathers of geology, worked in a Cromarty quarry and truly built himself into a scientist. If ever a man made his opportunities he did. Humphrey Davy, son of a wood carver, was an absolute failure as an assistant to an apothecary and surgeon, but by sheer force of will and the following of a scheme of learning he devised for himself, became one of the first chemists of his day, and made mining less dangerous by the invention of the safety lamp.

Cooper, the Chartist, became a scholar under circumstances that would have broken the heart of the "too tired to study" misleader of the workers. Poor, delicate, and almost without the possibility of acquiring the necessary books, even by borrowing, he went on. Too cold to study, too poor to afford coal, he wrapped himself in an old cloak and gained the necessary warmth for study before he commenced his work in the early hours of the morning.

Turn where one will, riches which moth and rust doth not corrupt have been given to the world by men and women who have conquered poverty and lack of opportunity. Music, all the plastic arts, literature, and science—all tell the same story. *There is no royal road to the riches I have been speaking of.* Let us by all means make the road easier, let us do our best to make opportunities equal.

I would like to see the day when all those qualified to take advantage of the public schools and universities will be able so to do. In the meantime, in spite of difficulties and discomfort, if the working men and women who read this paper will listen to me they will not be disheartened. Things may be bad, but it is nobler to fight even if one does not win, than to sit down and either whine or curse for a better time. My message is to make the best of what is, in order to prepare for something better.

The scene from the Film "Barthelmess" in "To 'Able David" wrich is being shown at the Capitol this week.

EXPLOITING INDIAN PATRIOTISM

LALAJI'S CHARGE AGAINST MILLOWNERS

Lala Lajpat Rai writes in the "People":—

I have all my life been an advocate of Indian manufactures because I believe that the Economic ruin of India has been mostly brought about by the free import and sale of foreign made articles, particularly foreign cloth. Before the advent of Industrialism in Europe and the use of machinery and steam India was the greatest manufacturing country in the world. There is plenty of documentary evidence on this point which I have collected in my book "England's Debt to India." Mr. Gregg in his recent book on the "Economies of Khaddar" has confirmed the complaint of Indians that Indian industries were ruined by British policy in India. He has given a long list of authorities who support the contention. The cotton industry was partially ruined in India by adopting the methods of European industrialism. The handlooms had no chance against machines. Still the handloom industry was not completely crushed. It lingered on in towns and villages and supplied the needs of those who wanted coarse and strong cloth. It competed at least partially with mill made cloth in provinces where spinning was still done by women in leisure hours. It was always believed that the Indian handspun was a more durable and stronger cloth than the mill made cloth whether foreign or Indian. The Indian handloom industry received a great impetus by the Swadeshi campaign started in Bengal in 1905 as a protest against the partition of Bengal. We in the Punjab and friends in Maharashtra had been swadeshites for tens of years before the Bengal partition agitation. But we made no distinction between hand made and mill made. To us all cloth manufactured in India was Swadeshi. As a result of the Swadeshi campaign the cotton mills of India earned huge profits and their owners made huge fortunes.

HOME SPUN ONLY.

When Mahatma Gandhi started his non-co-operation campaign / he saw through the weakness of the Swadeshi campaign. He, therefore, laid emphasis on the homespun. He put spinning before weaving as the natural order of things demanded He wanted the homespun only. Large groups of Indian patriots, however, stood by the mills and economists attacked his theory and campaign on "scientific" grounds. I am not much of an economist. I have never pinned my faith on free trade. Free trade may be a blessing for some countries, for others it may be poison. For decades the British Government insisted on free trade and the cotton textile industry had to compete against Lancashire. Then came the period of the excise duty. All India stood by the mill-owners and by incessant agitation eventually succeeded in getting it abolished. The mill-owners have since then been crying for protection against Japan and other foreign countries.

But in the meantime another question cropped up which has strained our loyalty to Indian mill industry, viz., the conditions of labour in these mills. In dealing with this matter the Indian nationalist finds himself between the devil and the deep sea. He wants the Indian industries to flourish but he does not want the Indian labour to be exploited and sweated. Here enters a conflict of sympathies. In the Indian industry's fight with the foreign industrialist our sympathies are with the former. But in the fight of labour for decent wages and tolerable conditions of work our sympathies are wholly with labour. Lancashire has often taken interest in the condition of Indian labour. But her interest was not a 'bona fide' one. Labour Members have of late been showing great interest in conditions of Indian labour. In my humble judgment even their interest is not absolutely above suspicion. While in their polities they are practical Imperialists and Nationalists, in their economics they want to pose as Socialists and labourites. Yet all the same it is true that labour conditions in India are horrible. The Indian nationalists thus finds himself amidst a clash of sympathies. He wants the Indian Industries to flourish but the mill-owners maintain that they can only flourish if the demands of labour are either cut down or ignored. Now this is a plea which most of the nationalists are not prepared to listen to. The nationalist is no particular friend of the mill-owner. The mill-owner wants to exploit the sentiment of patriotism in order to fill his own pockets. While he earned fabulous dividends he was never just and fair to the worker. But over and above this the Indian mill-owner supports foreign made industries by spending the money he earns by exploiting the sentiment of Indian patriotism on the purchase of foreign made articles including cloth—while the Indian mill-owner expects all Indians to buy his mill made cloth he himself prefers the use of English made stuff. I have seen many mill-owners dressed in the finest and the most costly foreign stuff. Moreover we were so far under the impression that the Indian mill-owners were patriotic Indians. I have however been completely disillusioned on this point. The Bombay mill-owner thinks that while all India should help him in the sale of his goods and in his business he has no obligations towards India outside Bombay.

LALAJI'S THREAT.

Mahatma Gandhi has been pressing upon the Bombay mill-owners the desirability of coming to an understanding with him with the object of starting a joint campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth. The Bombay mill-owner does not care. He will not listen to the voice of justice and reason. He puts his own interpretation on patriotism. He places his own interests above everything else. Very well, let it be so. In the circumstances we shall be justified in agitating that Bombay made cloth be put on the same footing as foreign made. We may not succeed at once but sooner or later we shall make an impression. We shall not do it in a pique but in order (1) to push on the handspun Khadi, which alone can solve the problem in its interests (2) to induce the Bombay mill-owners to be just to labour.

ROYAL COMMISSION AND KARNATAK

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above heading one Mr. Rangarao Talecherkar has tried to play the Nestor and has given advice to confounded Karnatak led by 'so-called leaders' in "Times of India" dated 16-5-28. This wise young man from Bombay, perhaps, thinks that he has said the last word. But his statements are full of ignorance and his charges against those whom he calls 'Congresswallas' are false. In his letter Mr. Talecherkar says that it was Mr. V. H. Naik, Collector of Bijapur, that conceived and formed the British Karnatak Association. I hope, that at least now, Mr. Naik will be bold enough either to deny or confirm the statement of his admirer and thus give out to the world the real genesis of the British Karnatak Association.

The writer thinks that the clauses 'previous sanction of the Secretary of State' and the consent of the local Legislatures are the two insurmountable barriers before unification can be achieved under the Government of India Act of 1919. He asks: "Will the Secretary of State give his sanction unless a case for Karnatak Unification is made out?" as if the Simon Commission is going to give it without any case! He says that boycott is based merely on sentimentalism and there is no logic in it since the Karnatak Unification Sabhaites are willing to co-operate with the Governor-General etc. and not with the Commission. The academical young man does not know that sentiment does play an important part and life is not all logic. I may ask him in all humility if these Simon Commissionists have tried to get the sanction of the Secretary of State and if they have tried to convince the legislatures before going to convince the Simon Commission? May I ask again if they think it easier to convince the Commissioner than the legislatures, the Governor-General and the Secretary of State? May ask them if they have read the whole section 52-A of the Government of India Act of 1919? Do they know that it is sufficient to get a majority of the members of a particular area to agree for appointing a commission. of enquiry for forming a new Province which is really the first step? If they do not know those things and if they have not tried this way, by what sudden magic can 'all classes be united in making a unanimous demand' and by what magic can they convince the Simon Commission? What reply will they give to a possible query by the Commission, 'In what way have you tried so long?' Will they frankly say, 'We were asleep and your coming has inspired us!.'

Our young friend is sorry to see that the Congresswalas predominate in the Unification Sabha and alleges that they have exploited the Sabha for the purposes of boycott and that the Sabha is not a monopoly and that it is a mean trick to turn it into one. The whole of this statement is a false slander unworthy of a true son of Karnatak. Rao Bahadur Kambli was the President of the Sabha for two years, Mr. Chikodi, M.L.C., a non-Congressman, is its President for the last two years Out of thirteen members of its Managing Committee eight are non-Congressmen. If Mr. Chikodi who is its President and Rao Saheb Halkatti who is one of its Vice-Presidents—both non-Congressmen,—agree with India in boycotting the Commission can it be said that the Congresswalas are exploiting the Sabha? And if at all—the Congresswalas seem to dominate who prevents others from doing the same?

It is necessary to tell here that the writer is ignorant of the fact that the Unification Sabha has not passed any resolution of boycott, that it is the Managing Committee which has recommended to the Sabha that the Sabha need not appear before the Commission for the purpose of achieving its object. The writer will thus see how he is heaping his abuse on undeserving heads.

Moreover, it is ungrateful to blame the Congresswalas now, when the question of Simon Commission has come up. Otherwise, let the writer himself say as to who has worked more in the cause of Unification, the Congressmen or non-Congressmen? Could they hope for so much awakening in Karnatak if the Congress had not formed a Congress linguistic Province? Let not his present passion to appear before the Commission blind Mr. Talcherkar to the services of the Congressmen in the cause of Karnatak.

On the whole, Mr. Talcherkar thinks that he is the only wise man and emits poison against Congressmen. He thinks that to appear before the Simon Commission is to convince them of our case and to convince them is to get Unification. And this he hopes to do with unanimity! This is a mirage. Even taking this to be the truth, can Karnatak afford to sell its soul for a mess of pottage? Should it do a shameless act against its sense of self-respect, when the Nation—has made it a point of honour not to appear before the Commission?

Let Karnatak think and act according to its noble traditions!—Yours, etc.,

K. S. KAMALAPUR.
Secretary,
Karnatak Unification Sabha.
Dharwar, May 7.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.